

TO LET.

To Let—Rooms.

TO LET—THE CALDERWOOD.
408 S. Main street, furnished rooms, with bath, electric lights, gas, and all modern conveniences. Rent, \$10.00 per month. Apply to J. H. Calderwood, 408 S. Main street.

TO LET—DESIRABLE SUNNY OFFICE.

Rooms, also furnished and unfurnished, newly papered and painted. Main entrance, 118 W. Second street.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

Rooms for light housekeeping at Hotel Fremont, corner Fifth and San Pedro streets. Apply to Mrs. B. L. Smith.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED.

Sunny rooms, privilege of light housekeeping, opposite the Argyle, 129 S. Olive street.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED, SUNNY.

Rooms, also unfurnished, at Harris Block, 324 S. Hill street. Mrs. J. A. B. Smith.

TO LET—5 ROOMS, FURNISHED.

With grand piano on cable line. Inquire of F. H. PIERCE & CO., 127 W. Second street.

TO LET—PLEASANT, SUNNY ROOMS.

Most beautiful locality, very fine view. 324 S. Hill street, near Third and Hill.

TO LET—A FINE NEW HOME, ADJOINING.

The Chamber of Commerce. Apply to Wm. McLean, 132 Center place.

TO LET—WELL FURNISHED, SUNNY.

Rooms in private family, with gas, electric and cable. 648 S. Olive street.

TO LET—THE DENVER, 133 N. MAIN.

Nice furnished sunny rooms, with gas and electric. Terms moderate.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS IN THE NEW.

WORKMAN BLOCK, 304 S. Spring street, apt. 20, room 30 in the building.

TO LET—2 ELEGANT FURNISHED.

rooms at 740 S. Hill street, with board; everything strictly up to date.

TO LET—NICE LARGE FURNISHED.

PLACE, opp. Sand and school. 4

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE.

for housekeeping, also single rooms. 917 S. Main street.

TO LET—FINE FRONT ROOM WITH.

board and bath, close in, private family. 2021 Third street.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS.

at 416 Wall street, near 4th; also a few rooms for light housekeeping.

TO LET—3 LARGE ROOMS, NICELY.

furnished, suitable for housekeeping. 1025 S. Flower street.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE SOLOMON.

Block. Inquire room 17, L. A. Hill street.

TO LET—IRVING, 230 S. HILL STREET.

Rooms with housekeeping facilities.

TO LET—5 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR.

light housekeeping, 602 WALL ST.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED SUNNY.

rooms with board. 417 WALL ST.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED ROOM, 330.

BOYD ST., private family.

To Let—Houses.

TO LET—WE ALWAYS SYMPATHIZE with those hunting houses to rent. If a hard work, to assist such, would we keep a minute description of each house, which we will send to a well-informed person who may favor us with a call. J. H. PIERCE & CO., 127 W. Second street.

TO LET—FINELY DECORATED 8-ROOM.

cottage with bath; location unsuperseded for health and convenience; special low terms for a year or more to a well-informed family of adults. Apply to OWNERS, 1333 Omaha st.

TO LET—6-ROOM, 2-STORY, 917.

Court street, 328 W. 10th ave., \$15. 8-room, 2-story, 12th ave., \$22. For keys apply to F. H. PIERCE & CO., 108 Broadway.

TO LET—5-ROOM MODERN COTTAGE.

138 E. 29th st., \$15 with water, gas, electric, and all modern conveniences. Apply to L. A. Hill street.

TO LET—ELEGANT FURNISHED.

8-room, 2-story, 12th ave., \$22. For keys apply to F. H. PIERCE & CO., 108 Broadway.

TO LET—IF YOU WANT YOUR.

houses rented quickly to good, desirable tenants, list them with F. A. GARNETT, 208 W. First st.

TO LET—DOUBLE COTTAGE, 413.

and 415 W. Fourth st., also vacant rooms. 417 W. Fourth st. Inquire 357 Hill, cor. Fourth.

TO LET—HOUSE 6 ROOMS AND

basement, close in, only \$8 with water, gas, electric, and all modern conveniences. Apply to L. A. Hill street.

TO LET—5-ROOM HOUSE, ANDERSON.

near 4th and 5th, water, gas, electric, and all modern conveniences. Apply to L. A. Hill street.

TO LET—A 6-ROOM HOUSE, CENTRAL.

location; furniture for sale. Address L. A. Hill street.

TO LET—A FINE 6-ROOM HOUSE IN

W. First st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, CLOSE IN.

Apply L. A. Hill street, cor. Sixth and Pearl.

TO LET—5-ROOM COTTAGE, NO.

230 W. 10th st. Key at 210 S. Broadway.

TO LET—Houses ALL OVER THE

city. C. A. SUMNER & CO., 107 Broadway.

To Let—Miscellaneous.

TO LET—FRUIT RANCH ON 24 acres, every foot of land is fruit bearing. Best of references required. Apply between 1 and 2 p.m. to JOHN C. BROWN, 224 N. Los Angeles street.

TO LET—LARGE 2-STORY BARN; CAN

be used for storage of hay or other material, or wood and coal yard. Broadway near Fifth, near Woodward, 625 Broadway.

TO LET—A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

good location. Apply 23 S. FAIR OAKS, Pasadena.

TO LET—FINE FURNISHED PIANO.

211 Franklin st., Phillips Block.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—ABSOLUTE BARGAINS!

Clear sales, \$50, \$175, \$500, \$725, \$1,000, \$1,250, \$1,500, \$1,750, \$2,000, \$2,250, \$2,500, \$2,750, \$3,000, \$3,250, \$3,500, \$3,750, \$4,000, \$4,250, \$4,500, \$4,750, \$5,000, \$5,250, \$5,500, \$5,750, \$6,000, \$6,250, \$6,500, \$6,750, \$7,000, \$7,250, \$7,500, \$7,750, \$8,000, \$8,250, \$8,500, \$8,750, \$9,000, \$9,250, \$9,500, \$9,750, \$10,000, \$10,250, \$10,500, \$10,750, \$11,000, \$11,250, \$11,500, \$11,750, \$12,000, \$12,250, \$12,500, \$12,750, \$13,000, \$13,250, \$13,500, \$13,750, \$14,000, \$14,250, \$14,500, \$14,750, \$15,000, \$15,250, \$15,500, \$15,750, \$16,000, \$16,250, \$16,500, \$16,750, \$17,000, \$17,250, \$17,500, \$17,750, \$18,000, \$18,250, \$18,500, \$18,750, \$19,000, \$19,250, \$19,500, \$19,750, \$20,000, \$20,250, \$20,500, \$20,750, \$21,000, \$21,250, \$21,500, \$21,750, \$22,000, \$22,250, \$22,500, \$22,750, \$23,000, \$23,250, \$23,500, \$23,750, \$24,000, \$24,250, \$24,500, \$24,750, \$25,000, \$25,250, \$25,500, 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THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY,
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Decennial Anniversary Number : : Twenty-four Pages

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In response to our request for a copy of Percival's fine poem, "The Eagle," several copies have been sent in by friends who have our thanks. The poem is printed today.

This issue of THE TIMES was designed to be and is a Los Angeles number. The other counties of Southern California having been described in detail three months ago are not treated at length in this issue, though news letters appear from several of them.

The people of Pomona are very happy now that Towner has conveyed that troublesome shadow of his back to Mrs. Palomares, and Mrs. Palomares stands ready to deed to the rightful owners of the property shadowed. It sometimes pays to make a lousy kick and a kick all together.

The National Convention of the Farmers' Alliance and various labor organizations will meet at St. Louis, February 22. It is expected that all of the disaffected elements will then be incorporated into one organization, known as the People's party. The St. Louis convention may turn out either a fight or a foot-race.

A REVIEW of the assessment rolls shows that the heaviest taxpayer in Los Angeles is Mr. L. W. Hellman, whose city taxes this year amount to \$4475.82. There are 616 property owners who pay from \$100 to \$4000 each. The proportion of taxpayers to population is much higher than in most cities of this size, showing that the distribution of wealth is more general here than in most of the American cities.

THE NEW YORK TIMES (Dem.) which is one of the bitterest opponents of the Republican administration, feels constrained to say, regarding the strict enforcement of the Civil Service rules at Brooklyn, that "Mr. Tracy, the Secretary of the Navy, is doing a great deal for the cause of honest and decent politics, and for the firm establishment of republican institutions in the United States."

The first fruits of the mail subsidy legislation are seen in the contracts the Postmaster-General has awarded for an entirely new mail steamship service to the Argentine Republic, and for a faster and more frequent service to Cuba, Mexico and Central America. Other contracts covering routes to Brazil, the Orient, etc., will follow. The passage of the subsidy law last winter constituted a definite recognition of the protective principle in shipping. It is full of promise for our whole mercantile marine.

The National Conservatory of Music at New York has a standing offer of several prizes for musical compositions by Americans under 35 years of age. The first is for the best grand or comic opera, words and music, \$1000; the best libretto for a grand or comic opera, \$500; for the best oratorio, \$500; for the best cantata, \$500, and for the best piano or violin concerto, \$500. All manuscripts must be handed in before September 1, 1892, and the award will be made about October 15 of the same year. The conservatory reserves the right to give three performances of each of the works awarded prizes, after which the compositions will be the property of the conservatory.

A PRINTED post card, bearing at the bottom the name of Paymaster Rodney of the United States Navy, is at hand, presenting the following heroic suggestion for checking the inordinate accumulation of wealth in private hands in the United States:

No citizen nor resident nor investor, in any or all States, Territories or Districts, comprising the United States, shall be permitted to possess, in all kinds of property, an aggregate value of more than one million of dollars; which sum shall be the limit of private property in any individual, joint, individual, guardian, trustee, or other form or device of private estate ownership. And whatever and wherever such private ownership or holding shall be found to exceed the limit above named, the excess shall be condemned as a public nuisance and a public peril, and be accordingly forfeited into the United States Treasury. And the States shall, each and all, enforce this amendment by necessary or penal legislation, failing which, Congress shall so enforce it.

It was certainly a graceful act on the part of Mr. M. H. de Young, who is a member of the governing board of the International League of Press Clubs, to urge a detour in the itinerary of the excursion next month, so that the members who attend the convention in San Francisco may take in Southern California on their return trip. Such consideration for this part of the State is unusual in a San Francisco man, and, for that reason, becomes all the more noticeable. Perhaps, though, it falls short of full justice to call Mr. de Young a San Francisco man. He is a Californian first, and therefore his ideas are expanded beyond the usual provincialisms of the metropolis. His newspaper has a large clientele here, he has visited Los Angeles several times, and is better informed as to the true status of Southern California than most of his townsmen. We hope that the press clubs will accept his suggestions and come around this way, in which event we are sure Mr. de Young's pledge of a hearty welcome will be fully sustained. The convention will assemble in San Francisco on the 14th of January.

To Extend Our Markets.

The California Foreign Market Company, recently organized in San Francisco under the patronage of the State Board of Trade, and having for its object the distribution and sale of California products in European markets, is a commendable project. Among the organizers are Gen. N. P. Chipman, J. S. Emery, E. J. Gregory and W. Lubin. Mr. Lubin is the gentleman who visited Los Angeles some years ago and urged the importance of such a movement to enlarge the market for California produce.

This is the most important problem that California horticulturists and viticulturists have before them today. With the enormous increase of production which will result when the plantings of the last two or three years come into bearing, it will become an imperative necessity to secure wider markets.

In an article on citrus fruits which appears elsewhere in this issue, it is shown that there are in the counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego, Orange, Ventura and Santa Barbara, upwards of 1,000,000 bearing orange and lemon trees, and that they yielded last year about 1,650,000 boxes of fruit. The net revenue to the growers, counting in the home consumption, could not have been far from \$8,000,000. This allows for the sale of the fruit at the average price of \$2 per box. The article also shows by statistics compiled by the State Board of Horticulture that there are in these six southern counties nearly 3,000,000 young citrus trees in orchards not yet in bearing. At the utmost limit of four or five years hence, these will be added to the productive list, and we shall have about 4,000,000 trees in bearing. If the average production and the average price remain the same as now, this would imply a revenue to the growers of about \$12,000,000 annually.

But will the average price remain the same? That is purely a question of markets. If our citrus fruits should become so abundant as to create a glut, then prices will be ruined and the industry hopelessly crippled. It is clearly shown that the problem which the fruit-growers now have to solve is not how to produce finer fruit or more of it, but how to dispose of what they are going to raise.

As a movement looking to a solution of this problem and others of like character, the Foreign Market Company above mentioned is worthy of all encouragement. With reasonable concessions in freights we ought to be able to extend our shipments to Europe and make them include citrus fruits as well as wines and dried fruits.

What this company proposes to do for us abroad our local organization—the Fruit Growers' Union of Southern California—is seeking to accomplish in the United States. We should make a heroic effort to invade the markets of all the Eastern part of the country and the Atlantic seaboard, supplying them with all the citrus fruits they can take during our season. The imports of these fruits from Mediterranean countries are still very large, and we ought to assume the patriotic and profitable task of keeping them out when we can do so. This can be accomplished by energy and good management, and we literally must do it unless we expect to see our great industry prostrated. There is no such thing as standing still. We must forge ahead or we are bound to drop behind.

A Peerless Premium.
Rand, McNally & Co.'s Encyclopedia and Gazetteer, all in one volume of 720 pages, offered as a premium with THE TIMES, daily, or with the SATURDAY TIMES AND WEEKLY MIRROR, is a most valuable acquisition for any library. Never before has there been offered to the public a book of reference approaching this in completeness, compactness or cheapness. It contains 720 pages of encyclopedic information concerning all branches of knowledge, comprising in a condensed form, stripped of unnecessary verbiage, the very cream of the Encyclopedia Britannica, and the latest addition of Chambers's Encyclopedia, with the addition of a great many American subjects found in neither of the larger encyclopedias.

Besides being a comprehensive gazetteer of universal knowledge, it is also a complete atlas of the world. It has eighty full-page colored maps and nearly 2000 engravings. It treats of 18,000 subjects.

The publishers' retail prices for the Encyclopedia are \$8 and \$10 respectively, but the book will be sent by us, together with one year's subscription to the SATURDAY TIMES AND WEEKLY MIRROR, for the unprecedented low price of \$3.50; or it will be furnished with the DAILY TIMES, three months, delivered by carrier in any part of the city, for \$5.00. (This figure has been advanced from \$4.50 to cover an unexpected high freight rate on the books from Chicago.)

The Premium Dictionary is furnished with the DAILY TIMES three months for \$3.50; one year for \$10.20; or with the SATURDAY TIMES AND WEEKLY MIRROR one year for \$2.70.

Sample copy to be seen at the counting room.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.



"TEN YEARS OLD, GOING ON ELEVEN"

A RED-LETTER DAY.

It has been a most marvelous and eventful decade, both for THE TIMES and for Los Angeles. The fortunes and progress of the paper and of the city have, from the beginning, been indissolubly linked. They have kept even step with one another. Each advance made by the city has been signalled by a forward move of THE TIMES. As in battle the skilled and true commander always marches toward the sound of the adversary's cannon, so we have aimed to listen acutely to the key-note of progress, whenever and wherever sounded, and to move in that direction with courage and celerity. To what extent this journal has aided the city's progress, we will leave for our fellow-citizens to determine. The record shows that THE TIMES has never been backward in raising its voice on the side of popular right and the public weal.

The review of the past ten years which we present today, covering, as it does, a period during which modern Los Angeles has been created, is of absorbing interest. The procession of events which aroused the pueblo from its lethargy of a century and hurried it forward to its present position as the second city on the Pacific Coast is set forth in sufficient detail to make the picture realistic without incurring it with matters of minor interest.

After a brief historical sketch of the first century of the life of Los Angeles, we give a description of the city as it was in 1881, before the spirit of modern enterprise had made itself effective. At that time it was one of the last places in the United States that the traveler would have credited with a brilliant future, as a large and flourishing city. In the quiet streets, the antique adobe buildings, the solitary and slow horse-car line, there was no presage of the bustling thoroughfares, the massive business blocks and the hurrying cable and electric cars which we see today.

A comprehensive description of the Los Angeles of today is given, which will afford the stranger as good an idea of the appearance of the city as he can hope to obtain without seeing it. A plan is outlined by which the traveler who only carries a day can see more of Los Angeles than is known to many who have resided here for years.

The glance through the first issue of THE TIMES will be of especial interest to old-timers. The review of the past ten years, in addition to its general interest, will prove of great value for reference, serving as an index to the events of importance which have happened in Los Angeles during the decade. We have, without apology, devoted considerable space to the history of THE TIMES on its tenth birthday. Its rapid, steady growth and present flourishing condition afford the best evidence of the high standing of the city and surrounding country. The people of Los Angeles county and of Southern California have enabled us to make THE TIMES what it is. It is an institution which has grown upon home patronage alone, without extraneous aid. It is a genuine product of the country, as much so as are the products of our fertile soil.

We further give a description of Los Angeles more in detail, yet not burdened with too many dry and repellent statistics. Such figures as are given are pertinent, graphic and encouraging. Turning from the city to the country, we present a comprehensive and truthful picture of the productive development and progress of Los Angeles county, as witnessed by a special representative of this journal three months ago, when the harvest was being gathered. This, indeed, a wonderful story of growth and activity on every hand. It furnishes a solid reason for faith in the future of a city which is built upon a sure foundation. One cannot read this description without being convinced that the history of the past ten years is but an index of what is in store for Los Angeles in the future.

Now, then, THE TIMES having done its share in preparing this description of the growth of the city and county, its labors can be rendered of the utmost value only when our citizens take hold and aid the timely work by spreading the paper abroad in the land, among the dwellers of inclement regions, and even the heathen beyond the sea; not by tens and scores merely, but by hundreds and thousands and tens of thousands. We are talking much at present of inducing immigration, and a convention is to be held on Tuesday next with that object in view. What better means to that end could be conceived than 10,000 or 20,000 copies of this issue of THE TIMES, judiciously distributed among the residents of the Eastern and Northwestern States? We are prepared to fill, at a day's notice, orders of any size, from 10 copies to 100,000.

And now, with pride and satisfaction in the achievements of the past ten years; with unbounded confidence in the future; with hope and courage born of successful battles fought; with long familiarity with the toil of journalism; with acquired skill in the practice of the ennobling qualities of fortitude, self-abnegation and endurance, and with an unflinching trust in a higher power, without which man is weak indeed, we go forward, with calm joy, in the path marked out, taking up the work of another decade in the life of THE TIMES.

San Pedro Harbor.

The information elicited at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Thursday evening seems to make it manifest that all who favor the improvement of San Pedro harbor (and everybody in Southern California should favor it) would do well to unite in urging the completion of the work already so well advanced in the inner harbor.

Of late there has been something of a diversion in favor of an extensive system of jetties or breakwaters in the roadstead to inclose sufficient space for a safe and ample harbor; but such works would cost from \$5,000,000 up to an undetermined amount, and it is considered that there is little chance for us to secure such an appropriation from Congress. Besides, the work already done on the inner harbor, at a cost of about \$900,000, has given most satisfactory results, and it is a wholesome precept to hold fast to that which is good. Already the depth of mean low water over the inner bar has been increased from eighteen inches to fourteen feet, and, by taking advantage of the tides, vessels drawing over eighteen feet have safely crossed the bar and tied up at the wharf. By the expenditure of a few hundred thousands additional the channel can be deepened to sixteen feet at mean low tide, thus admitting vessels of twenty feet draught.

When the business of the port shall have grown to such proportions that the fleet of vessels cannot be accommodated in the inner harbor, it will then be time to urge the larger undertaking of making another harbor outside.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

MOZART'S CENTENARY.—A celebration of the anniversary of Mozart will be held on Saturday evening at Turner Hall. The programme has been arranged under the direction of Mr. Faber, and will contain the work that most justly represents the great master of song.

MARCONI HALL.—Under the direction of A. S. Falck, himself no mean interpreter of the great composer, a night with Wagner was agreeably spent. Mayor Hazard opened the evening with a felicitous speech, and was followed by a paper on Wagner by Mr. Falck. The paper was an exhaustive and thorough study of one of the great modern musicians, the originator and creative force in music and dramatic art. Among other musicians who aided in the rendition of the Wagnerian scenes were Messrs. Paul Colberg, Charles Ward, L. Tomaszewicz and W. R. Stoll.

GUNS AND ARMOR.

Report of Commodore Folger of the Ordnance Bureau.

Progress Made in Supplying the Navy with Modern Means of Offense and Defense.—Smokeless Powder to be Used.

By Telegram to THE TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] Commodore Folger, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in his annual report estimates the expense of the bureau for the next fiscal year at \$4,780,291, of which \$4,186,280 is to be applied toward the armament of new vessels. The number of guns required is placed at 1347, ranging in caliber from 4 to 13 inches. Although none of the ships authorized to be built require guns of 10-inch caliber it is believed that such guns may be needed, so the necessary plans have been made to authorize the construction of one of them. It is believed that the difficulties experienced abroad with these large guns can be overcome. The report says:

In order to facilitate the interchange of ammunition in case of war it is recommended that all projectiles used by the army and navy be made of uniform sizes especially for ramming. It seems probable that the chances of the ram being able to reach the antagonist with destructive effect will be greatly increased if the ram is placed with the Duponts on condition that a complete plant be erected.

After describing the successful trials of "torpedo boats" the report says: "It is the bureau's intention to recommend the adoption of a relatively short gun of large caliber using powder as a propulsive charge and employing a projectile containing a charge of emulsion or gun-cotton, a feature of the armament of vessels with a view to utilizing submarine torpedoes where the question of accuracy is absolutely eliminated. The experience of European countries is said to be conclusive as to the merits of the new small-caliber guns, and it is believed that the bureau is waiting the action of the army board to arm sailors with the new small arms."

The bureau inclines to the belief that the use of smokeless powder is a most important adjunct to our defensive armament, particularly when mounted on vessels intended for service in the harbor. It seems probable that the chances of the ram being able to reach the antagonist with destructive effect will be greatly increased if the ram is placed with the Duponts on condition that a complete plant be erected.

Under the head of armor it is stated that negotiations are in progress to cause plate to be delivered by the Bethlehem Steel Company, of the same material, the department supplying the nickel-600 tons of ore being purchased last year. It is said that the Vesuvius's dynamite gun is unsatisfactory, and it is recommended that she be turned into a torpedo cruiser. With a view to utilizing the old single-turret monitors now in the James River, plans have been prepared for new turrets and modern 8 and 10-inch rifles for them.

A long account is given of the armor tests during the past year, and the result is summed up as follows: The results furnished by the nickel-steel plate tested in the service process, manufactured by the Bethlehem Iron Company, were the most remarkable. It is unlikely that the shots obtained more than three inches of penetration. The results of the tests of the plates at the back of the plate opposite to the impact mentioned above the effects were nil, there being no rupture of surface and no bulge of greater height than perhaps one-quarter of an inch. The cracking on the softer side of the plate was unimportant. The bureau considers that two important results have been achieved. First, a better plate of armor than has hitherto been produced has been demonstrated to be capable of withstanding a year's service; second, the importance of which to the United States at this juncture will be easily appreciated.

A NOBLE POEM.

[Percival's approach of the occasion for elevating to its rocky perch on the top of the Times Building a great gift eagle, with a seven-and-a-half-foot spread of wing, THE TIMES reproduces James G. Percival's grand poem, entitled "The Eagle," than which the English language holds few finer things. This poem was first published, as we believe, in 1827. Percival was born in Connecticut and died in Wisconsin. He was a poet of renown and a scholar of distinction, but if he had never written another line save his grand apostrophe to the typical bird of Freedom, he would deserve immortality.—Ed. TIMES.]

I.
Bird of the broad and sweeping wing,
Thy home is high in heaven,
Where wide the stormy banners fling,
And the tempests are driven;
Thy throne is on the mountain-top,
Thy holds, the boundless air;
Ah! hoary past, proudly prop
The skies, thy dwellings are.

II.
Thou art perch'd alone on the beetling crag
And the waves are white below,
And on, with a haste that can not lag,
They rush in an endless flow;
Again thou hast plumed thy wing for flight,
To lands beyond the sea,
And away, like a spirit wreath'd in light,
Thou hurriest, wild and free.

III.
Lord of the boundless realm of air!
In thy imperial name,
The hearts of the bold and ardent dare
The dangerous path of fame.
Beneath the shade of thy golden wings,
The Roman legions were,
From the river of Egypt's cloudy springs,
Their pride to the polar shore.

IV.
For thee they fought, for thee they fell,
And their oath on thee was laid;
To thee the clowns rais'd their well,
And the young warrior praid.
Thou wert, through an age of death and fears,
The guiding star and power,
Till the gather'd rage of a thousand years
Burst forth in one awful hour.

V.
And then, a deluge of wrath it came,
And the nations shook with dread;
And it swept the earth, till its fields were
Same.
And piled with the mingled dead,
Kings were rolled in the wasteful flood,
And the low wretch and the noble,
And together lay in a shroud of blood,
The coward and the brave.

VI.
And where was then thy fearless flight?
"O'er the dark, mysterious sea,
To the land that caught the setting light,
And the sun's rays were seen;
There on the silent and lonely shore,
For ages I watch'd alone,
And the world's dark darkness and no more
Where the glorious bird had flown."

VII.
"But then came a bold and hardy foe,
And I lay low beneath the blow;
I saw from 'neath the wandering eye,
And I knew they were high and brave,
I wheel'd around the welcome bark,
As it sought the harbor's bay,
And up to heaven, like a Jovian ark,
My quivering pinions bore."

VIII.
"And now that bold and hardy foe
Are a nation wide and strong;
And danger and death I have led them through,
And they worship me as a god;
And over their bright and gleaming arms,
On field, and lake, and sea,
With my eye I have spell that charms,
I guide them to victory."

"The Roman standard was the image of loss of it was considered a disgrace. It was used as the emblem of magnanimity and fortitude.

AN OFFER TO BOYS AND GIRLS.

Three months' subscription to THE SATURDAY TIMES AND WEEKLY MIRROR, together with a copy of the handsome Columbian chart, will be presented by THE TIMES to any boy or girl in Los Angeles county who, before January 1, 1892, commit to memory the above poem, and recite or declaim the same in the presence of parent, guardian or teacher, with the aid of a satisfactory manner. A written statement to that effect from the proper person, accompanied by name and address, will be accepted by us as equivalent to an order to send the paper. Here is a chance for ambitious young orators.

Comrade of the Flag.
[From Drake's "American Flag"]
Majestic monarch of the cloud!
Who rear 'st aloft thy regal form,
To hear the tempest tramping loud,
And see the lightning-lances driven,
When strident the warrior of the storm,
And rolls the thunder-drum of heaven;
Child of the sun! to thee 'tis given
To guard the banner of the free,
To hover in the sultry coils of war,
To ward away the battle stroke,
And bid its blinding shades afar,
Like rainbows in the cloud of war,
The banner of victory.

British Friendly to Uncle Sam.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—At the inaugural dinner of the Shipping Exchange last evening toasts were proposed to the Queen, Prince of Wales and President of the United States. In proposing the last mentioned toast the chairman said: "We must love our dear cousins across the water and should stand shoulder to shoulder and whip creation."

Explosion at Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Dec. 3.—There was an explosion of gas in the new underground railway beneath Anderson cross in this city today. The force of the explosion was so great that the street was blown up, compelling a suspension of traffic. Six persons were injured.

Earl of Erroll Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Earl of Erroll died today. He was hereditary grand-constable of Scotland.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The condition of Dom Pedro, the deposed Emperor of Brazil, is improving, and his physicians believe all danger past.

Russia's Naval Strength.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—A census of vessels comprising the Russian navy shows that the naval forces of the Czar consist of a total of 192 vessels of all kinds.

The French Tariff.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The Senate today on motion of Roche, Minister of Commerce, rejected the Tariff Committee's proposal to impose a tax of 15 on foreign sugars.

Killed by an Explosion.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Five workmen were killed and a number injured, six of them it is thought fatally, by the explosion of eight kilns in a "briquette" factory near Halle today.

Austria Admits the American Reg.

VIENNA, Dec. 3.—The formal announcement will be made tomorrow of the removal of the prohibition from American pork.

Advices from Fresno are to the effect that Fulton G. Berry, recently stabbed at a barbecue at that place by a Southern Pacific surveyor, is in a dangerous condition.

UNCLE SAM'S MAILS.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker's Annual Report.

Result of the Department's War on Lottery Companies.

How Shipping-Interests Will be Benefited by Postal Subsidies.

One-cent Postage Coming in the Near Future—A Variety of Suggestions for Improving the Mail Service.

By Telegram to THE TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] The annual report of Postmaster-General Wanamaker is very lengthy. It shows that in spite of the fact that over \$1,000,000 worth of lottery revenue was lost during the past year, the postal deficit of \$6,000,000 is surely disappearing, provided the same rate of revenue and expenses obtains to July 1, 1892.

The extension of the merit system of promotion, so successfully put into operation in the department lately, to larger postoffices and the railway mail has begun. Much is expected of it.

Referring to the lottery matter the Postmaster-General says that the disposition of trials and convictions to the number of arrests and indictments is accounted for by the usual delays of the law and not by any lack of judgment on the part of the inspectors. He refers to the action of certain express companies in carrying lottery mails, and says he has reported this question to the Attorney-General with a view to obtaining a decision upon the constitutional question involved. Since the prohibition of the Louisiana lottery from the mails, foreign lottery companies have sought to evade the law of the fact under the supposition that foreign mails would not be subjected to like surveillance with the domestic mails, and greatly increased their mailing of circulars, etc. The department is now struggling with this problem and the evil is decreasing.

The Postmaster-General recounts the success of sea postoffices in quickening the incoming of foreign mails received at New York, and recommends the employment of a postoffice steam tug for New York harbor. It is shown by figures that nine-tenths of the causes why letters go astray are due to the carelessness of the public, and Wanamaker not only endeavors to show how the work of the postoffice may be reduced but recommends the establishment of a branch in San Francisco to save the time and expense of a transfer and retransfer across the continent.

The Postmaster-General renews the recommendation of internal revenue to the country into postal districts and adduces many reasons why it would be beneficial.

Mr. Wanamaker recommends this year the adaptation of the telephone as well as the telegraph to the postal system, showing that it is not only a constitutional privilege but the duty of Congress to utilize all means of modern science for quickening the transmission of intelligence. He argues at much length on this point and combats the arguments against it, giving the details of his struggle with the Western Union, etc. Wanamaker believes in the parcels post, but does not recommend it at present. He urges the abolition of the personal suretyship laws, as they are too frequently under obligations which damage the service. He proposes to extend the money-order system everywhere. It appears that nearly 8000 miles of additional railway postoffice service has been established, 1300 miles in Pacific Coast States, 2400 in other Western States, 2400 in Southern States and about 1000 in the Northwestern States, in reorganizing old routes to meet the rapidly changing centers of business and population.

Wanamaker describes the pneumatic tube system of Berlin and London, and strongly recommends its adoption in this country. He insists that it would pay, and records several attempts at beginning such service.

Much space is devoted to the question of rural free delivery, which has been on trial in forty-six communities with surprisingly gratifying results. The increase of receipts from the service more than half supporting it. Numerous arguments are adduced to show why the service should be enlarged and recommendations are made for the passage of a bill providing free delivery to towns of populations between 5000 and 10,000. The special delivery service in cities has increased this year one-third over the average of the last four years.

Speaking of postal accommodations throughout the country, the Postmaster-General says: "The plan of putting up expensive public buildings in certain places and leaving other portions of the country without any is not a good one. Investigations of the year adduce plenty of good reasons why it would be a useful, economical, and patriotic thing to build generally small public buildings for postoffices."

The Postmaster-General argues strongly for the system of postal savings, reiterating his plan of last year and adding to it. He urges the Postal Aid Act be treated at length, and after speaking of the recent awards the report adds:

To accomplish the above schedule the Pacific Mail Company will have to spend from \$500,000 to \$700,000 for new ships, and the line to Argentine Republic, if accepted, will require nearly \$3,000,000 for three new ships. Three new ships service to China displaces an English line which has already arranged to withdraw. It is stated with some credence that one or more of the very few American lines would have been obliged to go out of business but for the prospect of assistance from the Government, which now enables them to compete with other subsidized lines, who otherwise would have monopolized the trade for other countries. If contracts were completed with all companies whose bids seem in proper form, the service will probably begin from the 1st of March, and the sum necessary to be appropriated for the remainder of the fiscal year will not be more than \$247,354, in addition to the appropriation for sea and inland postage already put into the estimates for this year. For the next fiscal year, from June 30, 1892, to June 30, 1893, there will probably be needed \$561,518, for which an appropriation will be necessary. As the estimates for that year only include the amount of sea and inland postage the exact amount cannot be ascertained until the contracts are executed. It is estimated that under this act there will be ships of a total tonnage of 109,000 tons carrying the American flag in addition to tonnage under the flag but not under the act. Some of the old ships will give way to new and additional ships necessary for the increased speed required. The companies will be obliged to build steam ships immediately.

The Postmaster-General recommends the abolition of box rents at the free delivery offices in small places, and on the one-cent postage question says: "There is great need of order transportation of packages by mail, but I do not urge it until greater and more needed improvements in the service are made. The one-cent postage, too, is not immediately to be undertaken, but it can be made possible by the

the 1st of January, 1894, if desirable before the service is further perfected. It will come easier if we let the reduction of the foreign rate wait a while, if we simplify the inland postage rates so that the postages may be rightly collected, if we consolidate the third and fourth-class matter so that we can credit for the government mails and other losing business which the department, under the present law, is obliged to do.

The Postmaster-General further shows how newspapers may be transported free from July 1, 1893, saying in part: "If books allowed to be periodicals were properly classified, and sample copies of newspapers, except to an unreasonable number, were classified as any other merchandise, the increased revenue would more than equal the total amount now collected from publishers for the postage of newspapers. In other words, the department would suffer no loss by carrying newspapers to actual subscribers free, if it received just pay for serials and sample copies."

Mr. Wanamaker devotes much space to complaints of fourth-class postmasters, and refers to the agitation among them as due to the "thriftiness" of interest of an attorney at San Francisco, who has a journal. "Until the import of the fourth-class postmaster is raised, and additional work or direction or responsibility entitles him, on business principles, to larger pay, any 'movement' to relieve him can only fail. Mr. Wanamaker says:

The fourth-class postmaster is deserving of better compensation and better consideration than he receives, and the department is striving to aid him. Postmaster-General would give him a chance for increased compensation by extending to him the management of the rural free delivery and more gradually the extension of the telegraph and telephone service into the country and the transfer of postal deposits.

Secretary Foster's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Secretary Foster was able to sit up for several hours today, but is still too weak to leave his room. Surgeon Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital, in charge of the case, says that the Secretary is in danger, but insists that he be kept perfectly quiet, as a relapse might come from any over exertion. If the patient keeps on improving the doctor

THAT COVETED GAVEL.

Vire-pulling Democratic Aspirants at the Capital.

Crisp Apparently in the Lead with Mills a Close Second.

Springer's Iowa Supporters May Abandon Him on the First Ballot.

Will Men Hopeful of Getting Nearly All the Illinois Man's Adherents—The Caucus to be Held Tomorrow.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] The speakership contest today shows increasing activity and it is evident that a crisis is rapidly approaching. Gossip is no longer directed so much to the relative claims of the candidates as to speculation regarding the probable withdrawal of the weaker aspirants. At the various headquarters of the candidates this morning it was conceded from present indications that with every man remaining in the field no nomination will be possible on the first ballot. With four-fifths of the Democratic Congressmen in the city this morning indefinite claims are no longer possible, since nearly every man is now quite free to express his preference for his favorite candidate. The relative positions of the various candidates at present writing seem about as follows: Crisp first, Mills second, Springer third, McMillin fourth and Hatch fifth.

Strenuous efforts were made today to effect the withdrawal of certain of the candidates by working disintegration in their forces. Only in the candidacy of Springer have there been any disquieting evidences of possible disintegration. The Iowa delegation, which up to this time has been unflinching in its allegiance to Springer, this morning met and again expressed its individual and collective preference for Springer, but decided that should events indicate that Crisp might be nominated on the first ballot, the vote of the entire delegation should be thrown to Mills as the conclusion of the first ballot, in order to prevent that result. Representative Hayes, spokesman of the delegation, said to an Associated Press reporter: "We desire it understood that we are for Springer just as long as there is possibly any hope of his election. We are unanimous and will vote as a unit. Should it become evident between now and the date of the caucus that Crisp is likely to be nominated on the first ballot, we will even up on the initial ballot and cast our votes solidly for Mills to prevent such a result. We will do this because we are convinced that the sentiment of the great Northwest is for Mills as opposed to Crisp."

Other followers of Springer do not seem to be at all alarmed at the conclusions of the Iowa delegation, as they say the contingency upon which their desertion is to be based will never arise. Springer's adherents were encouraged today by the action of the entire Michigan delegation, with the exception of Chipman, to support their candidate. This delegation will have a formal meeting tomorrow afternoon and will endeavor to act as a unit. Springer still claims 75 votes and is counting on the support of Holman of Indiana, but other candidates do not concede him over 85 or 40.

Friends of Mills are hopeful of transferring nearly all the votes pledged to Springer to their candidate and on the belief of success in this endeavor they express confidence of victory, relying upon the impetus given to Mills by the announcement of a great accession of votes from the West and North-west to rally to their standard nearly all the doubtful votes and to cause breaks from other candidates of Representatives who wish to be on the side of the winning candidate. The adherents of the two leaders express directly antagonistic views as to the probabilities of Springer's withdrawal, being forced, and also of the result of such withdrawal. A dent supporter of Crisp said he did not see how it was possible to beat Crisp even if Springer were able and willing, neither of which is believed to be the case, to throw his entire strength to Mills. It is evident that neither leader is giving up his full strength, and that in anticipation of the announcement of gains to Mills Crisp has some votes in reserve, which he has assuredly will use when needed, while Mills is working for a sudden and large increase in his vote.

At Hatch's headquarters this morning everything was quiet.

It has been generally reported here that the caucus will be held at 2 p.m. Saturday. This hour seems to please all candidates except Mr. Mills, who wants the hour to be 7:30 Saturday. In case the candidates are unable to agree Mr. Holman of Indiana, chairman of the caucus, will probably be asked for his decision.

The three minor candidates are each as steadfast tonight as ever to remain in the field until the final and the followers of each express the hope that they will be elected.

The statement of an Iowa delegate who has been for Springer that they, in order to prevent the election of Crisp, would desert Springer and vote for Mills caused Springer's Indiana delegation, led by Congressman Shively, to hold a short caucus. At the conclusion of the caucus Shively announced to the Iowa delegation that their desertion of Springer would be the signal for the Indiana men to vote solidly for Crisp, who is their second choice. The announcement was a thunder-clap to the Iowa delegation.

During the afternoon Hays, the leader of the Iowa men, after a short conference with Mills said: "I am not prepared to take the responsibility of being the first man to desert Springer. The present intentions are to remain with him to the end unless a break is led by some of his other friends."

This is interpreted to mean that Fithian, Forman, Newberry and Wike of Illinois must first desert Springer in favor of Mills.

A strenuous effort will be made tomorrow to unite the Alabama delegation on Crisp. It is impossible to ascertain the complexion of the Wisconsin delegation, but a good deal of missionary work is being done in that direction.

A Rock Salt Combine.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Representatives of five rock salt mining concerns with mines in Kansas have formed a combination to control the market. The daily output of the mines is 7000 tons. The combine will have a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and will have headquarters in this city. It is asserted that for the past six months business has been done at a loss due to depreciation in prices caused by competition.

The Graves Jury Completed.

DENVER, Dec. 3.—A jury was secured in the Graves case today and the trial will probably be commenced tomorrow.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Alton Boycott—Not Enough Cars to Move the Grain Crop.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] Although the boycott against the Chicago and Alton road is not formally decreed off, it apparently cannot be consistently continued without also being directed at the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The latter road notified the Board of Railroads that it will immediately resume the payment of passenger commissions in the Eastern territory. It is asserted that all western lines are following the example of the Burlington.

Every Eastern road, with the exception of the Pennsylvania line, has notified its western connections that owing to the accumulation of freight it cannot longer receive grain reloaded at Chicago for Eastern points. The car situation has now become serious. The yards of Eastern lines are crowded with loaded cars marked for transfer. The Western roads refuse to allow any more of their equipments east of Chicago and the Eastern connections are unable to provide cars enough to make the necessary transfers. It is predicted that for the close of the month there will be a tremendous blockade extending from the Missouri River to the seaboard.

Advices from the Western wheat belt indicate that farmers in many localities have insufficient storage room for grain and are unable to procure cars at any price for shipment of the surplus.

Mexico Furnishing a Market.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 3.—A bill granting the President power to decree suspension of duties on cereals and all classes of animals coming from foreign countries, so as to meet the emergency caused by the loss of crops in various states, passed the Chamber of Deputies without a dissenting vote and was at once sent to the Senate, where unquestionably it will be pushed through with haste. The passing of this bill will furnish farmers of the West a good market for their crops.

A BOLD BURGLARY.

A Shot Fired at Mr. Bradish at Very Close Range.

Powder-burned, but Not Otherwise Injured—An Exciting Experience—Gene Maxwell's Residence—Also Visited.

A. J. Bradish, who lives at No. 822 West Fifteenth street, had an experience with a burglar early yesterday morning that he will not soon forget. Mr. Bradish was up town Wednesday evening on business until about 10 o'clock, when he took a Grand avenue cable car for home, arriving at his residence about twenty minutes later.

On arriving at home Mr. Bradish undressed and threw his clothes over a chair near the foot of the bed. In his trousers pocket Mr. Bradish had a lot of loose silver and \$35 or \$40 in gold, while in his vest pocket he had a fine gold watch valued at \$100, none of which he removed from his pockets. He then turned up his lamp, which he placed on a chair at the head of the bed and read for half an hour or more, when he replaced the lamp on the bureau, and turning the light about half down went to sleep.

The next thing that Mr. Bradish knew was when he was awakened by a burning sensation in his throat, and on opening his eyes he saw a man crouching out of the room, with his trousers thrown over his arm, and grasping a revolver in his left hand. Just as the burglar passed the bed Mr. Bradish leaped up and made a grab for him just as he was passing through the door. He missed him, however, by a few inches, when the burglar, disengaging his hand, fired backward at Bradish. He was so close that Bradish's leg was badly powder-burned. The burglar then started on a dead run, and just as Bradish rushed through the door in pursuit he stumbled over a store in the dining-room, almost knocking it down. At this instant Bradish fell over a small chair that was in the way, and before he could gather himself up the burglar had escaped through the back door and made off.

An examination showed that the bullet intended for Bradish had imbedded itself in the door, and to this fact Mr. Bradish owes his escape from injury. She and her little son were sleeping in the adjoining room to the one occupied by Bradish, the door of which was open, and they were directly in the line of the shot.

Mr. Bradish dressed as rapidly as possible and made a thorough search of the neighborhood, but no trace of the burglar could be found. Yesterday morning, however, the missing trousers were found some distance from the house, and returned. All the money was gone and the rest with the watch was also missing, which makes Mr. Bradish's loss about \$150.

As is usual in such cases, Mr. Bradish's revolver, or rather revolvers, was just where it could not be reached when wanted. Owing to some changes about the house, the one usually occupying the room where he usually sleeps and his pistol was lying under the mattress of the bed where he had left it. He also had another revolver which he had just taken home that evening, but that was in the bureau drawer and could not be reached.

The burglar effected an entrance by removing the screen from the rear window, and on getting inside the house, opened the back door, to give him an avenue of escape. He then made his way to the sleeping rooms, where he turned up the lamp to get a good light to work by, and would probably have got away without any trouble had he not tried the chloroform.

The case has been reported to the police, and it is thought that there is a chance of capturing the burglar, as the officers have a clew on which to work.

GENE MAXWELL'S EXPERIENCE.

Deputy Revenue Collector Gene Maxwell has quite an experience with a burglar at his residence, No. 1785 Los Angeles street, night before last.

Mr. Maxwell was sleeping soundly when he was awakened by the vigorous screams of his servant girl, who sleeps in the back part of the house on the ground floor. Mr. Maxwell grabbed his trousers in one hand and his revolver in the other and started for the girl's room. Just as he reached the room he saw a man going head first from the window.

He took one shot at the fellow and then bolted out the back door just as he was escaping through the back gate. He took another shot at the flying burglar, but missed him again, and before he could shoot a third time the fellow disappeared in the darkness.

Mr. Maxwell ran a few feet further, when he found a policeman and both gave chase, but they could not get sight of the burglar and gave up the chase.

The burglar forced the window to the girl's room, but was discovered before he succeeded in getting away with anything.

THE COHN CONTEST.

The Contestant on the Witness Stand.

She Details Her Relations With the Late B. Cohn.

She First Lived with Him as His Wife in 1872,

And Maintained Marital Relations Up to the Time of His Death—The Lost Marriage Certificate—Other Witnesses.

The main feature of the trial of the Cohn contest, which was resumed before Judge Clark in Department Two yesterday, was the examination of Delphina Varelas de Cohn, the contestant, who was upon the witness stand in her own behalf almost all day.

She was preceded by Francesca de Verdugo, J. F. Gilly, and Florence Bernall, each of whom testified to the effect that Cohn and Delphina lived together as man and wife, and were so regarded by their neighbors.

The defense created a slight sensation by calling José Sepulveda, one of the contestant's witnesses. He was questioned as to an alleged conversation he had had with a hackman at the St. Elmo in which he (Sepulveda) boasted that he was to get \$60 for testifying, but denied having had such a conversation.

Mr. Hatch, for the contestant, asked the witness if he had been promised any money for testifying. He replied that he had been promised nothing and had merely been paid \$2 as witness fees.

The contestant then took the witness stand and testified in substance to the effect that her name is Mrs. Delphina Varelas de Cohn, and that she is the widow of the late B. Cohn. She had resided in Los Angeles all her life—39 years. She lived with B. Cohn before her marriage with him. They first lived together in 1872 on New High street. Mr. Cohn rented a house and furnished it. He told her to select the furniture and gave her \$1000 to foot the bills. They lived there three and one-half years. They resided with her in the house her mother and three brothers. Her first child was born in that house in February, 1873. He was named Bernard and B. Cohn was his father. The next child born was Eduardo. This was in 1874. He is now dead. B. Cohn was his father. Shortly after Eduardo's birth they moved into a house on the plaza. He visited her on New High street two or three times a week. He slept there but a few times, and then they completed the same apartment. She paid the expenses and he furnished the means.

When the first child was born Mr. Cohn named him Bernard, saying he wanted him named after himself. Her mother took the child to the Church of Our Lady and it was baptized there. Neither Mr. Cohn nor herself attended the christening. The event was celebrated at their house with a supper. There were a number of guests, including Father Moran, the parish priest.

The house they lived in on the Plaza is now owned by her. They moved from the plaza in 1885. While they lived on the plaza the household consisted of her mother, her brothers, her sons and servants. Mr. Cohn slept and ate there about half the time.

The next child was born in 1877, and named Marcus. He died in 1879. B. Cohn was his father. The next son was named Miguel, and he was born in 1880. B. Cohn was his father. Eduardo died in 1887.

In December, 1882, Rosalie was born. She is also dead. B. Cohn was her father. She died while they were living on Sainevain street. The next child was born in April, 1885. They called him Marcus, a name suggested by Mr. Cohn. Mr. Cohn was his father. They went to live on Sainevain street in 1885, and remained there fourteen months. Mr. Cohn as usual paid all the bills. She had no income of any kind during all these years, except that provided by Mr. Cohn. He gave all the children names and they were baptized with the name of Cohn. All of the baptisms took place in the Catholic Church. Her daughter Rosalie died in 1885 and was buried in the Catholic cemetery beside the witness' father. They had a lot there and the several graves are becomingly marked and cared for. B. Cohn was purchased and paid for by Mr. Cohn.

The witness then passed to the marriage contract and stated that she and Cohn had talked about marriage many times before the contract was drawn up. She did not know that Cohn was married when she first met him, but when she became *enchantée* he told her that he was a married man. He said that it made no difference, however, as his wife was going to get a divorce. She did not do so, however, and after her death the witness again implored Cohn to fulfill his promise, and finally he consented to marry her by contract. This was done because she being a Catholic and he a Jew, they could not be married by a priest.

The contract was signed in J. A. Domingo's presence at 11 o'clock on the night of December 23, 1885. She suggested Domingo as a witness, as he had known him a long time.

The witness then corroborated the testimony of Mrs. Helmet, Miss Henrietta Meyer and other witnesses as to various details, and was finally turned over to the defense for cross-examination about 4:15 o'clock, but as court adjourned for the day shortly afterwards, very little progress was made, and it is probable that she will be questioned at considerable length today.

B. A. Holmes, merchandise brokerage and commission, No. 203 North Main street, Los Angeles. Handles all California products. Has active, reliable connections and correspondents in the principal Eastern markets, and has perfected arrangements for shipping and handling on consignment oranges and other products for growers. Liberal advances made. Correspondence solicited. References, by permission, Howell & Craig and City Bank, Los Angeles.

California Fruit.

Choice fruit lands with abundant water in Los Angeles county, \$20 per acre; easy terms. Send for information to Chapel & Vickrey, 1104 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

TO THE HOTEL del CORONADO

Twenty-One Dollars.

Pay for a round trip ticket, including room and board for one week (with the privilege of the second week for \$10.50 additional) at America's grandest seaside resort.

THE HOTEL DEL CORONADO, Where the amount of personal comfort and enjoyment supplied by the management, the well-provided tables and exquisite service is equalled at no other hotel in California, if in the world.

HUNTING, FISHING, BATHING. Game is plentiful. Barbecue and Spanish mackerel are now taking very lively. This is the sportsman's paradise. Well-trained horses, row boats and yachts always ready. Bathing in large swimming tanks of hot or cold water is also the surf. At this delightful spot everything is bright and full of sunshine and happiness, and one never tires watching the beautiful expanse of ocean as it extends far away into the land of mystery and romance.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS From Los Angeles, embracing railroad, street car, ferry and motor line charges for sale at SANTA FE TICKET OFFICE, 19 N. Spring, or FIRST ST. DEPOT. For further particulars apply to T. B. YOKUMS, Agent, 128 S. SPRING ST., Los Angeles.

THE SAN DIEGO UNION,

ESTABLISHED 1868.

Has opened a new office at 128 South Spring St., between First and Second Sts., Los Angeles, where advertisements and subscriptions will be received. It would

respectfully state to business and professional men, hotel managers and others that the Union is the only morning paper or seven-day paper in San Diego. Its circulation is much larger than that of any other paper in the county. It has the best telegraphic service of any daily in the state outside of San Francisco, its exclusive franchise including those of the Western Associated Press, the New York Associated Press and the Post-Telegraph and

United Press Association. It is a welcome visitor to every home and counting room, and at every fireside it is looked upon with pride and an honest admiration. No other city and county on the Pacific coast are so thoroughly covered by the circulation of one newspaper as this city and county is by the Union.

The columns of the paper show the earnestness of its purpose, by the expansive thoroughness of its news and editorial work, its carefully

written editorials and the exclusion from its columns of whatever is offensive to pure thought, or that might make it objectionable for entering the family circle. Most conclusive evidences of these are an intelligent and discriminating patronage in the kind sought for.

Everybody Reads It.

Everybody Reads It.

Hotel Nadeau.

European Plan. Strictly first-class, modern. Fire escapes, electric call bells, elevators, etc. 300 sleeping rooms, 60 suites with bath. Rates from \$1 per day upward. COR. SPRING AND FIRST, Los Angeles.

BEET-SUGAR FACTORY.

Election of Officers of the Cahuenga Company.

The Board of Directors of the Cahuenga Cooperative Sugar Company met yesterday afternoon and effected an organization by the election of the following officers: President, John Wolfkill; Vice-President, J. M. Coyner; Secretary, F. J. Caplan; Executive Committee, Senator C. Cole, John Wolfkill and F. J. Moll; Treasurer, Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

A general stockholders' meeting of the organization will be held at Hammel & Denker's ranch next Monday afternoon for the purpose of adopting by-laws.

The last meeting of the citizens of Anaheim and Garden Grove for promoting the beet sugar factory was held Wednesday night at Kroeger's hall, Garden Grove, when committees were appointed to canvass the neighborhood for subscriptions and to report at next Tuesday's meeting. The committees are: Anaheim—Henry Kroeger, Tim Carroll, S. S. Federman, A. Rimpapa and S. Littlefield.

Garden Grove—T. P. Porter, Dr. Piening, ex-ammation, Garden Grove—T. J. Jones, H. A. Pierce, O. W. Bill, D. S. Mills and W. A. Beckett.

Westminster—Col. Carlisle, S. J. Murdoch, E. D. Barton, A. B. Benham and G. L. Wallace.

Cheap Rates.

On Sundays the Southern California Railway Company Santa Fé route will sell round-trip tickets from Los Angeles to all points at one fare for the round trip. Tickets to Riverside, Colton, San Bernardino or Redlands are good going or returning either via Orange or Pasadena.

Big Investment.

Fruit lands, unimproved, with permanent water in Los Angeles county, 50 per acre; easy terms. Send for information to Chapel & Vickrey, 1104 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Capital paid up, Surplus and profits, \$75,000.

Officers: J. H. HELLMAN, President; J. H. HELLMAN, Vice-President; JOHN MILLER, Cashier; J. H. HELLMAN, Assistant Cashier.

Directors: W. H. PERRY, E. M. CHAPMAN, J. B. LANKERSHIM, C. E. THOM, C. DUCOMMUN, H. W. HELLMAN, L. C. GOODWIN, A. GLASSER, I. W. HELLMAN.

Exchange for sale on all the principal cities of the United States, Europe, China and Japan.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES. Capital stock, \$200,000. Surplus and profits, \$20,000.00.

Officers: E. F. SPENCE, President; J. D. BRYANT, Vice-President; J. M. ELLIOTT, Cashier; G. L. SHAFER, Assistant Cashier.

Directors: E. F. SPENCE, William Lacy, J. D. Bicknell, E. M. CHAPMAN, S. H. MOTT, D. M. MCGARTY.

Sewing Machines!

At Eastern Prices.

Three drawers, \$35; five drawers, \$37.50; seven drawers, \$40. Each machine guaranteed for ten years, and examine our stock before you purchase.

Smart's Music Store, 27 S. SPRING ST.

For Real Estate Farms Houses Lots

Call on or write to

Pointexter & List, 127 W. Second st., LOS ANGELES.

CANCER

Cured without knife or pain. Written guarantee. Testimonials sent free. For positive proof see many cures of large undrained cancers in Los Angeles. Office: 129 South Spring St. S. R. CHAMLEY, M.D.

SALESROOM.

246 South Spring street.

Household and Kitchen Furniture, 6 elegant Bedroom Suits, Body Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets, etc.

MATLOCK & REED, AUCTIONEERS.

Artificial Teeth.

Inserted without plates. Broken teeth and roots made useful by crowning them. Crowded teeth straightened by a rapid painless process. THE FINEST WORK AT PRICES THAT PLEASE!

DR. M. E. SPINKS, Park Place, Opp. Sixth Street, Park, FIFTH & HILL STS.

"REX" EXTRACT OF BEEF

Made from Prime Selected Beef, prepared with the most scrupulous care; highly nutritious; delicious in flavor. Nothing like it elsewhere. Beef Tea, Hot Bouillon and gravies.

OTHERS ARE NOT "The same" or "Just as good"

Pomona!

32 MILES east of Los Angeles, one of the finest valleys in California; 5000 population; good water, soil, climate and society. For full particulars write

R. S. BASSETT, Real Estate Agent, POMONA, CAL.

Attention Syndicates & Colonists!

DR. E. T. BARBER

Now offers for sale the East Side Ranch comprising 25,000 acres of valley land located in the western or eastern portion of Antelope Valley, Los Angeles county, Cal. This land is about three miles of the Joan Brown Colony Co. and will be sold in tracts to suit from \$10 to \$25 per acre. The terms are liberal and the title guaranteed. For maps and particulars inquire of or address the owner, Dr. E. T. BARBER, East Side Ranch, Lancaster P. O., Los Angeles county, Cal.

BANKS.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF LOS ANGELES. Capital paid up, Surplus and profits, \$75,000.

Officers: J. H. HELLMAN, President; J. H. HELLMAN, Vice-President; JOHN MILLER, Cashier; J. H. HELLMAN, Assistant Cashier.

Directors: W. H. PERRY, E. M. CHAPMAN, J. B. LANKERSHIM, C. E. THOM, C. DUCOMMUN, H. W. HELLMAN, L. C. GOODWIN, A. GLASSER, I. W. HELLMAN.

Exchange for sale on all the principal cities of the United States, Europe, China and Japan.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES. Capital stock, \$200,000. Surplus and profits, \$20,000.00.

Officers: E. F. SPENCE, President; J. D. BRYANT, Vice-President; J. M. ELLIOTT, Cashier; G. L. SHAFER, Assistant Cashier.

Directors: E. F. SPENCE, William Lacy, J. D. Bicknell, E. M. CHAPMAN, S. H. MOTT, D. M. MCGARTY.

THE CITY BANK, No. 131 SOUTH SPRING ST. Capital stock, \$100,000. Surplus and profits, \$20,000.00.

Officers: JOHN S. FARR, President; JOHN S. FARR, Vice-President; JOHN S. FARR, Cashier; JOHN S. FARR, Assistant Cashier.

Directors: W. T. CHILDRESS, J. S. FARR, E. C. CRANDALL, R. G. LUNT, General banking, fire and burglar proof safe deposit boxes rented at \$5 to \$25 per annum.

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J. T. SHEWARD

113-115 North Spring St.

Acknowledged by Everybody.

The sales indicate it; the prices have popularized it and the patrons of the cloak department have piled up sales higher than ever before known. Our cloak department has been an enormous success this season; in a few days we will be able to show a large line of latest styles.

Long capes for \$8 and \$10 each; all-wool and nice neat-fitting capes. We want ten more hands with sewing machines to work on capes. We can't turn capes out as fast

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

PASADENA.

The First Social Session of the Season.

Fairs Present and Those to Come in the Future.

Carl Freese Has Certainly Found a Fortune.

The California Collectanea—Miss Pitcher Receives Commendatory Letters—Personal Notes and Brevities.

(The Times is delivered and distributed in Pasadena at an early hour every morning. The branch office is at No. 50 East Colorado street.)

The social season of 1891-92 opened auspiciously on Wednesday evening at Lowe's hall in the Grand Opera house building, the occasion being the first of a series of three assemblies given under the auspices of well-known society people of town.

The hall and ante-rooms proved themselves admirably adapted to the occasion, and it is probable that this will be the favorite social center this winter. The decorations, as arranged under the direction of Mrs. Winslow, were profuse and artistic. The musicians were hidden behind a floral screen and the piano was played by Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. F. C. Bolt and Mrs. Dr. F. F. Rowland—received the guests in the midst of a very clever of flowers. The chandeliers were hung with garlands of white and pink flowers, while flags and bunting were used to good advantage and added materially to the general effect.

Dancing began shortly before 9 o'clock. There was a programme of fifteen numbers with several extras, which was rendered by Arend's orchestra in a highly satisfactory manner. During an intermission coffee and ices and other light refreshments were served. C. B. Scoville, E. H. May and R. H. Shoemaker, Jr., officiated as managers.

Among those present were: Misses Fountain and Livingston of New York, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Bolt, Mrs. R. H. Shoemaker, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Wotkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Outwater, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Rose, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Sherer, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Wotkins, Mr. and Mrs. Grinnell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Vandervort, Miss Reed, Miss Brackley, Mrs. Mary Cole, Mrs. W. H. H. Shoemaker, Allen, Messrs. Low, Thad Lowe, E. H. May, George F. Granger, N. W. Yell, R. H. Shoemaker, E. Kayser, S. H. Walcott, Dr. Prasse, George F. Wall, C. Scoville, Burt Crank and Mr. Allen.

PRESBYTERIAN FAIR TODAY.

The large store-room at the eastern end of the Carlton building will be the scene today of a fair to be given by the ladies of the First Presbyterian church. The hall has been prettily decorated and quite a number of booths erected for the sale of articles of various kinds suitable to the holiday season, and of a variety of good things to eat.

The tea table will be presided over by Mrs. F. B. Wetherby and Miss Vischer, who will wear Japanese costumes. Everything about this booth will favor strongly of the land of the rising sun. Adjoining the tea tables is the doll and children's booth, where Miss Corbin and Miss Pitt will be prepared to serve patrons with almost any thing desired in their particular line. Mrs. A. Gardner, who has charge of the candy booth, where a rich variety of toothsome sweets will be on sale. There will also be a booth in charge of Mrs. Theodore Coleman and Miss Thompson, and a baby booth. Lunch will be served from 12 to 2 o'clock and an abundance of good things will be served all patrons. Refreshments in the line of ice-cream and cake will be served during the day and evening. The fair will continue only one day, and it is hoped the patronage will be liberal.

GAYETY AT WILLIAMS' HALL.

The W.R.C. bazaar is progressing in a manner entirely satisfactory to all concerned. Yesterday was the second day of the bazaar. There were a number of visitors to the hall during the afternoon and in the evening there was a big turnout of people who were attracted by the display of a rainbow social. In honor of the event a large rainbow, cleverly constructed of tissue paper, spread a halo of light and color across the hall. The display of the hall was well fitted the sale of apron tickets began. A majority of the men present invested a nickel in the venture and the bazaar was in full swing. Each ticket holder received an apron with an unfinished hem remaining to be sewed. A sewing contest was held and prizes were awarded. The man who did the best work received the prize. The bazaar was a success and the proceeds will be used for the benefit of the W.R.C. The fair will continue today and tomorrow.

CALIFORNIA COLLECTANEA.

A most interesting collection of books and cards may now be seen at the Pasadena public library. The exhibit is intended largely for Christmas material and includes some specially interesting studies in the Franciscan missions, flowers and birds.

Miss Pitcher, to whom the chief credit of the exhibit is due, has received highly commendatory letters from various writers, and historians from various sections of the country, including Richard Harding Davis, who has accepted a portion of the portfolio for Harper's Weekly and Bazar. Edward Everett Hall and Hubert Howe Bancroft.

Among the most popular of the books issued by the association is "The City of the Stars," a poem by Mr. William A. Spalding, containing book IV, issued by the association. The Star, in referring to the work, says that it divides the laurels with Mr. Gardner's poem, "Saint Peter stands guard at thy portals," and "San Gabriel waits at thy back," form the illustrations. In the enumeration of attending cities we miss Pasadena, but must pardon the Franciscan Fathers this omission in nomenclature, for which Mr. Spalding is in no measure responsible.

CARL'S GOOD FORTUNE.

A short time ago the Crown Vista published a story to the effect that Carl Freese, formerly of Pasadena but now a resident of Oakland, had been left a snug fortune by a foster sister, whose death occurred only recently. The story, which reads like a romance, was reprinted in THE TIMES, after investigation had been made as to its truth. A few days later the Star contradicted the story in toto.

Yesterday W. O. Swan received a letter from his son's wife, now residing at Oakland, who is an intimate friend of Mrs. Freese. The letter corroborates the truth of the story of Carl's good fortune in every particular and states that he and his wife will pay a visit to Pasadena shortly, preparatory to their departure for Germany, where Mr. Freese will pursue his musical studies.

PASADENA TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The third monthly meeting of the Pasadena Teachers' Institute for the current school year will be held at the Wilson high school Saturday morning, December 12, from 9:30 to 12 o'clock. The following programme has been arranged:

"Educational Value of Latin"—Miss Ellen F. Thompson.

"Learning and Teaching the English Language"—Dr. J. H. Hooper.

"Arithmetic"—Charles E. Hutton, State normal school, Los Angeles.

"Morality in its Relation to the Public Schools"—George E. Knapp, Superintendent of Schools, Santa Barbara.

Teachers and friends of education generally are invited to be present.

The fire department had a drill yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday's overland was several hours behind time.

G. W. Todd of Boston is among the late arrivals at Hotel Green.

A regular meeting of the City Council will be held tomorrow afternoon.

J. A. Buchanan was given a pleasant birthday surprise party by a number of his friends on Wednesday evening.

The weather yesterday was delightful and drove away all unpleasant remembrance of Wednesday's blizzard. At the meeting of the Knights of Pythias the following officers were elected: J. S. Glascock, Sir Knight Commander; John Breiner, Sir Knight Past Commander; K. Kelly, Sir Knight Lieutenant Commander; S. R. Lippincott, Sir Knight R. K. Commander; Herman Dyer, Sir Knight K. Commander; R. Mohr, Sir Knight Physician; Daniel Dennis, Sir Knight Preceptor; W. R. Burrell, Sir Knight Sergeant; W. H. Burrell, Sir Knight Scribe; H. O. Arledge, Sir Knight Sentinel; Board of Trustees, Messrs. Glascock, Breiner and Kelly.

POMONA.

The Growth and Development of the Past Ten Years.

Almost a barren waste converted into a Veritable Garden Spot—Increase of the Fruit Industry—Olive Culture—Briefs.

(THE TIMES conveys the news of the visit to Pomona 24 hours in advance of the San Bernardino County Press. The branch office and agency is at Armour's Pharmacy, Second street, where advertisements, orders for the paper and news items are received.)

The growth of the city of Pomona and development of the Pomona Valley have been the subject of that of THE TIMES, and the prospects for their future is as bright and promising. At the time the first issue of THE TIMES was sent forth to seek its place in the world there was a population of less than 150 souls in Pomona.

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CITY COUNCIL.

The Common Council met yesterday afternoon in regular session. All the members were present. The matter of the Bath-street sewer was called up, and C. H. Frink, Prof. Snow and H. A. C. McPhail addressed the Council. On motion the matter was laid over until the next meeting.

An ordinance prohibiting gaming and the keeping of gambling houses was read for the first time. In commenting upon the ordinance Councilman Burke said he was opposed to any more ordinances until those already in effect could be enforced.

Councilman Wendling spoke against the ordinance. He said he understood it was for the protection of boys, and added that there was a State law in regard to that.

BRIEFS.

The County Court received the remittitur from the Supreme Court in the case of C. E. Latallide vs. Gaspar Orena.

The steamer Pomona arrived yesterday afternoon from the north with twenty passengers and fifty tons of freight for this city.

The noon train from Los Angeles was about thirty minutes late yesterday owing to a new engine, which was not in first-class working order.

The trial calendar and the law and motion calendar of the Superior Court will be called this morning. The probate calendar will be called Saturday.

Word has been received here that in the Supreme Court the motion made by Capt. McNulta to dismiss the appeal in the case of the city of Santa Barbara vs. A. Eldred was denied.

The senior class of the High school will give a literary exercise at the High school building this evening. The programme will consist of classical productions and music. The room is to be extensively decorated.

The fair given by the ladies of the Christian Church opened last evening at No. 824 State street. The fair will continue until Saturday evening. Tonight a fine literary and musical programme is the feature of the evening.

The proposed debate between the Y.M.C.A. Debating Club and the High School Debating Club has been postponed. The Y.M.C.A. Club has now challenged the High School Club to a debate on the subject of "The Right to Life."

Whether or not the challenge will be accepted time alone can reveal.

Assistant Postmaster Walter Thayer has returned from Los Angeles. The following passengers arrived on the Pomona yesterday afternoon from San Francisco: Mrs. M. Babcock, Mrs. F. L. Saxby, O. S. Peterson, wife and two children, John N. Burnett, O. Orena, E. R. Den, F. Menchaca, B. M. Harrington, E. H. Rowell and James Lindley. J. C. Taylor left yesterday for New York by the Santa Fe. R. A. A. via the Santa Fe for Boston yesterday. Hugh McCurdy and Mrs. Jennie E. McCrossen of Michigan are at the San Marcos. W. S. Baxter of San Francisco is in the city. S. Porter came up from Los Angeles yesterday. George B. Cramer and George W. Shedwick of Philadelphia are at the Arlington. J. E. Douglas of Sacramento is in town. Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Ackerman and Mrs. J. G. Hillard of New York are at the Arlington for the season. Thomas Telford has returned from Europe. W. Cole left for Pueblo, Colo., yesterday by the Santa Fe.

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The action barred by the Statute of Limitation.

The Trial of Young Abbott for Burglary Commenced.

Judge Smith Still Occupied with the Ah Tet Perjury Case—The Usual Run of Routine Business—New Cases.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of L. J. Rose (respondent) vs. James Foord, administrator (appellant), reversing the judgment and order of the lower court, was received from headquarters yesterday by Deputy Clerk Culp for filing in this city.

This action was brought to recover \$4000 and interest, against the administrator of the estate of N. R. Vail, deceased. A judgment was obtained payable in due course of administration, from which, and an order denying a new trial, this appeal was taken.

The cause of action grew out of an agreement on the part of the deceased in his lifetime, to sell and deliver to plaintiff, within a reasonable time, certain shares of stock and the certificate therefor, in a mining corporation.

Before the mining corporation was incorporated, or any shares of stock or certificates were issued, plaintiff paid \$4000 as the purchase price for one-half of Vail's share of the stock, which he was to have after it should be issued. It became impossible, however, for Vail to deliver the shares or certificate, therefore, which he had promised to the plaintiff, by reason of the issuance and service of an injunction granted by a court of competent jurisdiction in the State of New York.

Plaintiff made a demand in writing some time after he had paid his money, about July 30, 1883, for the shares of stock and certificates thereof, which he had purchased and which he had become entitled to receive from Vail. On August 6 of that same year, Vail, by letter, admitted to plaintiff his inability to comply with his contract and make good the proposed sale.

The plaintiff, instead of rescinding the contract at that time, preferred to rely upon the contract as made originally for several years, until the death of Vail in 1888, and insisted on its performance. As, however, the right of action accrued to plaintiff on August 6, 1883, when defendant confessed his inability to deliver the stock and certificates thereof, the Court holds that the "verbal promises to deliver the stock when it could be done, do not appear to be sufficient to take the case out of the statute of limitations of two years."

ABBOTT BURGULARY TRIAL.

When the case against George Abbott, the third of the trio, charged with the burglary of Al Sieck drug store on March 5 last, was called for trial by Judge Smith in Department One yesterday morning, William Caruthers, one of the jurors, failed to respond. By consent of the defendant, and it appearing to the Court that the "verbal promises to deliver the stock when it could be done, do not appear to be sufficient to take the case out of the statute of limitations of two years."

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NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather.

T. S. WEATHER OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, DEC. 3, 1891.—At 5:00 a.m. the barometer registered 30.18; at 5:15 p.m. 30.13. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 80° and 76°. Maximum temperature, 70°; minimum temperature, 47°. Cloudless.

Christmas presents—Dewey's photos \$3.50. The Koster Cafe is justly famous as an eating place, and though first-class in every respect is not high-priced.

Regular weekly meeting of the Los Angeles Central W.C.T.U. this afternoon at 2:30, at the Temperance Temple. Good programme. All are invited.

Rev. Dr. Nichols, Bishop of the diocese conference, will address the Woman's Auxiliary today (Friday) at the guild room of St. Paul's Church, on Olive street, at 4 p.m.

The Los Angeles Lumber Company (on San Pedro street, between Fourth and Fifth) are selling best English Portland cement at lowest prices ever known in this market.

Guardian Council, No. 90, Order of Chosen Friends, will have an entertainment this evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, No. 118, South Spring street. Members of the order and their friends are invited, and a good programme is to be rendered.

Only 12 hours Los Angeles to Chicago by the Santa Fe route. Corresponding quick time to all Eastern cities. Through Pullman palace and tourist sleeping cars daily. Personally conducted tourist car excursion to Boston and intermediate points weekly. Ticket office 139 North Spring street, Los Angeles, and San Francisco depot.

The great silverware sale in progress at 215 South Broadway by the Pacific Loan Company has been the sensation of the season. The interest is by no means confined to the city. Buyers are coming daily from all quarters, and the excitement is higher now than it has been at any time yet.

The goods, unquestionably of the best quality, and are selling at just one-half the original prices. This puts them within the reach of nearly everybody, and affords an opportunity to the buyer to secure the quality that is rarely met with. The sales have been enormous, but the stock was so large to begin with that there are plenty of desirable things left.

PERSONALS.

Syd Hart and Alexander Weil of San Francisco are at the Nadeau.

J. W. Troup and wife, prominent society people of Portland, are guests at the Hollenbeck.

Paul Heye, who is making a tour of the coast, from Düsseldorf, Germany, is at the Hollenbeck.

M. B. Mitham, the Turkish rug merchant of Constantinople, has just arrived at the Hollenbeck.

B. W. Bonfey and wife from Paw Paw, Mich., are visiting here after their law. Officer Patterson, of the police department.

Andrew Patterson, New York; G. W. Todd, Boston; William A. Bethell, Chicago; J. H. Fannin, Philadelphia; R. A. Cantor, New York; and family, Franklin County, Ill., and Miss M. Dill, Decatur, Ill., are registered at the Hollenbeck.

Dr. E. A. Clarke of this city has associated with him in the practice of medicine and surgery Dr. J. F. Brown, late of Jackson, Mich. Dr. Brown has held the professional positions of ophthalmology and otology in the Homoeopathic Medical College of Missouri, and later lecturer on the principles and practice of medicine, and the eye and ear in the University of Michigan. Also ex-president of the Michigan State Homoeopathic Medical Society. The physicians of the city will no doubt give Dr. Brown a cordial welcome. It is quite a coincidence that Dr. Brown and Dr. Clarke were studying medicine in the same office in Jackson, Mich., twenty-two years ago, and now, after these years of separation, should meet and unite in partnership. They met for the first time in partnership last April, neither having known of the whereabouts of the other for over twenty years.

THE HERALD of Banning, Cal. published in the desecrated colony of Southern California, and the finest climate for weak-lunged people in the known world. Subscription price, \$2 per year. Send for sample copy.

H. W. PATTON, Manager.

Land With Water.

Choice fruit lands with abundant water in Los Angeles county, \$20 per acre; easy terms. Send for information to Chapel & Vickrey, 109 1/2 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

New York Millinery.

Our millinery department is now full of New York's latest styles in that line. Goods to suit all classes, of solid, cheap, medium and high quality. See how cheaply and how well we can do. We are carefully selected, strictly one price. All orders promptly attended to. New York Bazaar, 148 North Spring street.

Dolls, Dolls, Dolls.

In grand profusion. All styles and all sizes, qualities and prices. Dolls' heads and etc. at the New York Bazaar, 148 North Spring street.

For the Holidays.

Nothing is more appropriate than photographs. Get them at Schumacher's, No. 109 N. Spring street. Cabinets \$1 per dozen.

California Fruit.

Choice fruit lands with abundant water in Los Angeles county, \$20 per acre; easy terms. Send for information to Chapel & Vickrey, 109 1/2 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

New Suite.

Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new cases:

N. Ohlandt et al. vs. F. P. Proscari et al., suit to foreclose a mortgage for \$10,678.24.

James O'Reilly vs. Earl B. Millar, suit to recover the sum of \$467.75, alleged to be due for services.

Redondo Beach Company vs. Ormanzo

Allen, suit to compel defendant to pay the taxes due upon a certain piece of property purchased from plaintiff, or to foreclose a vendor's lien.

Jose de Arnaiz vs. J. Jones et al., suit to foreclose a mortgage for \$15,450.

Today's Calendar.

DEPARTMENT ONE—Judge Smith. People vs. George Abbott; burglary, on trial.

DEPARTMENT TWO—Judge Clark. Estate of Nancy J. Smith, deceased; petition for sale of realty.

Estate of Fred J. Smith, deceased; petition for sale of realty.

Estate of M. W. Orr, deceased; order to show cause.

Estate of J. W. Broadhead, deceased; order to show cause.

DEPARTMENT THREE—Judge Wade. San Gabriel Valley Land and Water Company vs. L. W. Dennis; assessments.

Terresa Jimenez vs. F. Guirachi; breach of promise.

DEPARTMENT FOUR—Judge Van Dyke. A. J. Palmer vs. O. H. Kiefer; damages.

J. D. W. Sherman vs. M. Nadeau et al.; services.

DEPARTMENT FIVE—Judge Stanton. Nelson A. Smith vs. C. W. Clanton; appeal.

H. Colgrove vs. F. J. Smith et al.; appeal.

J. Smith vs. M. H. Colgrove et al.; damages.

DEPARTMENT SIX—Judge McKinley. People vs. Ah Tet; perjury, on trial.

C. Escallier vs. Leon Escallier; on trial.

IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

[News intended for this department should be furnished promptly and sent addressed "THE TIMES—Social Notes," accompanied by the name of the contributor. Write briefly and plainly, giving the facts without needless verbiage.]

BOYLE HEIGHTS WEDDING.

The marriage of Edwin A. Humphrey and Miss Ella Smith occurred Wednesday evening at the home of the groom, No. 2045 Brooklyn avenue, Rev. D. H. Gillan performing the ceremony. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white silk with orange blossoms, and received many elegant presents. The wedding was a private one, only the intimate friends being present, among whom were: Mr. and Mrs. S. Rees, Mrs. C. H. Bradley, Mrs. W. S. Bovard, the Misses Rees, Miss Chase, Miss Humphrey, Miss Dinehart, Messrs. Barly, Wales, Guest and Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey are at home to their friends at No. 2045 Brooklyn avenue.

SWEET SIXTEEN.

Miss Irene Knight enjoyed a very delightful birthday party Wednesday evening, at her home, 220 South Hill street. The long double parlors were beautifully decorated with choice roses and smilax, and filled with a merry company of guests. J. H. Brenner and Miss Shaw contributed vocal and instrumental music during the evening. After the serving of delicious refreshments dancing and games were in order and the last guests did not leave until a late hour. Miss Irene was the recipient of many good wishes and some very handsome presents.

Among those present were Mrs. S. W. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Fay, Judge and Mrs. B. N. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Allen, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Cushman, Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Oppenheim, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Day, Miss Irene Knight, Misses Anderson, Cole, Prosser, Longley, Potter, Allen, Smith, Glasgow, Shultz, Shaw, Cushman, Messrs. Wells, Fleichman, Pollock, Hess, Allen, Smith, Cushman, Rowe, Goodwin, McQuarry, J. H. Brenner and others.

ANOTHER SOCIAL CLUB.

A new society has been organized under the name of the Jolly Social Club. Its members propose to meet once a week for the purpose of enjoying themselves in the manner signified by the name of the club. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Miss Edith Norviel at No. 456 Clover avenue, next Tuesday evening. The following are enrolled as members: J. L. Hollingsworth, Cora Calkins, Lorena Noel, Bella Shields, Jessie Shields, Ada Shields, Estella Shields, Edith Norviel, Messrs. James Meade, Max Webster, A. Cohn, William Lindfield, James Corradi, David Llewellyn, Arthur Plumber and M. S. Mendelsohn.

NEW SOCIAL CLUB.

A party of young ladies and gentlemen met at the residence of Miss Edith Norviel, No. 456 Clover avenue, for the purpose of organizing a social club. With the aid of music the evening passed very pleasantly. After due consideration it was decided to adopt the name of "The Jolly Social Club." The following were the officers elected: J. A. Condon, president; Miss Edith Norviel, vice-president; Miss Lorena Noel, secretary; Miss Bella Shields, assistant secretary; and A. Cohn, treasurer.

Below is a list of the members: Misses J. L. Hollingsworth, Cora Calkins, Lorena Noel, Bella Shields, Jessie Shields, Ada Shields, Estella Shields, Edith Norviel, Messrs. James Meade, Max Webster, A. Cohn, William Lindfield, James Corradi, David Llewellyn, Arthur Plumber and M. S. Mendelsohn.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Mrs. Bairright of Temperance Temple, returned Wednesday from a six months' visit East.

Miss Lou Meyer returned to her home in Sacramento last evening, well pleased with her three months' visit in this city.

Invitations are out for the third monthly ball of the Clover Leaf Club, which will take place on the evening of December 15 at Kramer's Hall.

The Rusklin Art Club will hold a meeting this evening at 7:30 o'clock in the club room. A paper will be read on wood engraving, followed by informal discussion.

Ladies must not forget the sale of useful and beautiful Christmas gifts, which opens this afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church under the auspices of the ladies of that society.

The ladies of the Boyle Heights Library Association will give an entertainment in the form of a peanut social at Penn Villa, on Pennsylvania avenue, near Bailey street, this evening.

The sale of embroidered linens, dolls, and fancy work in charge of the ladies of the Immanuel Presbyterian Church, opened this morning in the reception room of the Hollenbeck Hotel. This fair will give busy people, who are too much occupied to do needle work, an opportunity to secure the daintiest and most useful Christmas gifts.

The Baldwin children gave one of their charming entertainments at the Menlo Hotel Wednesday evening. Mrs. Fuss, who was present and had rather dreaded the ordeal of an evening with "precocious" talent, was most enthusiastic in their praise, unhesitatingly pronouncing them most remarkable.

Phil Gerhardt sang two songs in her brilliant style. She was followed by Miss May Hawley, who is a very pleasing singer. Altogether it was a delightful entertainment.

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla

Most modern, most effective, largest bottle. For sale by OFF & VAUGHN, the Druggists, N. E. cor. Spring & Fourth sts.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Meeting of the Citrus Fair Committee—Late Exhibits.

The Citrus Fair Committee, composed of Messrs. E. Germain, E. F. C. Klokke and Robert McGarvin, met at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon and decided on the basis of representation in the preliminary convention on the output of oranges last year. This gives Los Angeles nine delegates, San Bernardino seven, Orange two, and Ventura, San Diego, Santa Barbara and Fresno one each. Delegates in Los Angeles county are as follows: Alhambra and San Gabriel, one; Upper San Gabriel Valley, one; Duarte, one; Pasadena, one; Los Angeles, two; Pomona, one; Rivera, one and Vernon, one.

The committee decided that local organizations of fruit-growers, boards of trade, etc., elect delegates in all cases where they exist; in other cases, meetings called for the purpose or boards of supervisors.

The date of the convention of delegates was set for December 22. This convention will set the date for the general and executive committees, arrange premiums, etc.

San Diego sends up an addition to her display—guavas—some of which measure six inches in circumference; onions from Mr. Morgan, weighing twenty ounces each; two cases of the celebrated Cajon Valley raisins and a case illustrating the silk culture inaugurated by the Ladies' Annex of that city.

Redlands sends in a fine display of Naval oranges, raisins and dried fruits, which make quite a feature of San Bernardino county's table.

Crowds of Eastern visitors were at the chamber all day yesterday.

Pushing goods

Driving prices

COOK

THE POPULAR BOOK STORE

The Popular Book-store man is everlastingly at it.

Finest Goods

Largest Display

Nicest Bookstore

Lowest Prices

140 N. Spring st.

At Wineburgh's.

Great Sale of Remnants of Dress Goods.

During the next four days we will close out every remnant of dress goods which has accumulated during our sale of dress goods. The complete short lengths of black colored and fancy in a wool and wool in xed, in broadcloths, Henriettas, cashmere, serge, cadet, etc. and the material, or you can make a selection from a rich and exclusive class of novelty dress patterns from my stock. Prices as low as any first-class customer.

FURS ALTERED AND REPAIRED.

All kinds of fur work done the house. The only place in Southern California. Semi-annual reduced, renovated and dyed; short notice and at very reasonable prices. All work guaranteed first-class.

MOSGROVE'S Dressmaking!

My department is under the management of the most experienced and thorough cutter and sewer on this coast. For perfection of cut, style, and originality of design, she is without a peer. TOURISTS can have their suits made in one day's time, and be assured of satisfaction. MORNINGING suits given special attention. Bring your own material, or you can make a selection from a rich and exclusive class of novelty dress patterns from my stock. Prices as low as any first-class customer.

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The Times

A RED-LETTER DAY IN THE LIFE OF "THE TIMES" NEWSPAPER—UPWARD AND ONWARD.

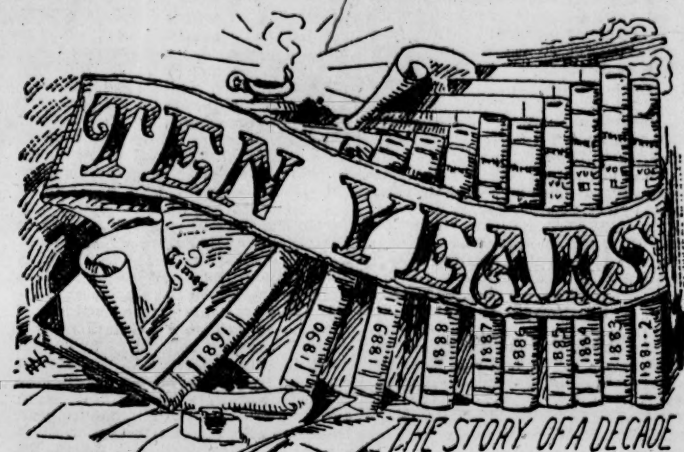
Los Angeles

A STRIKING RECORD OF RESULTS IN THE TASK OF UPBUILDING A CITY AND A STATE.

ELEVENTH YEAR.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1891.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

PRICE: SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS; BY THE WEEK, 3 CENTS.



LOS ANGELES
IN 1881 AND 1891.

STRIKING EXHIBIT
Growth and Progress.

THE TIMES
from its Birth
to the Present.

TODAY THE LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES is ten years old. Ten years ago, in September of the year that this paper first appeared, our people celebrated the centennial of the founding of the Mission. The pueblo was thus a century old when the paper started, but for all that the history of the Times covers the history of Los Angeles as a modern American city. The first number of the Times was the *avant courier* of the Los Angeles of today, which is as different from the Los Angeles of 1881 as today's issue of this paper is from the modest four-page sheet which first sought the patronage of Angelenos on December 4, 1881.

It is given to few journals to chronicle such wonderful changes during the first decade of their existence as the Times truthfully sets forth in regard to Los Angeles today. Other western journals have seen cities spring up in the wilderness within that space of time and become large centers of population. American energy, backed by American resources, accomplishes wonders. Ten-year-old cities, with populations of from 20,000 to 50,000, no longer excite special comment in the Great West; but where is there another instance of a venerable, slow-growing city, that had already passed its 100th birthday and which seemed destined to slumber on till the end of time, being suddenly transformed into a busy American metropolis whose name and fame have extended to the ends of the earth? It is this marvelous change from the old to the new that makes the history of Los Angeles during the past ten years so fascinating, and, as aforesaid, the history of modern Los Angeles is the history of the Times. The two are indissolubly linked together. Their birth was, in fact, almost simultaneous, for within a few months of the date of this journal's first appearance the Southern Pacific Railroad had been completed through to the East, thus giving the first great impetus to the growth of the city as an independent commercial center, free from the overbearing influence of the chief city of the State, to which hitherto all roads had led as, in olden times, all roads led to Rome.

In the following pages will be found a truthful, unvarnished account of the growth of Los Angeles during the past ten years; a narrative of the most important events affecting the material progress of the city during that period; a description of Los Angeles as it was in 1881 and as it is today, and a comprehensive report of the manner in which the resources of the county are being developed. It is upon these resources that the faith of Angelenos in a future growth—equaling, if not exceeding, that of the past, is based. The rise and progress of the city is shown from the time—only a short ten years ago—when the county was covered mainly with large Spanish grants, upon which cattle grazed and sheep browsed; when the traveler could ride for half a day in many directions without encountering any sign of civilization; when farm houses were few and far between, and the main industries were the production of wool and hides; when towns outside of Los Angeles in the county were few and very small; when most of our fruits were imported from the North; when the only line of railroad to the east ran by way of San Francisco; when the population of the city was only 11,000, and of the whole county outside—which

then included what is now Orange county—only 23,000. Today we have in the county, not including Orange, considerably over 100,000 population, and within the city limits at least 55,000, placing Los Angeles in the position of the second city in the State. A score of flourishing towns, with populations of several thousand apiece, have sprung up in places where not a house stood ten years ago. Where, in 1881, sheep and cattle ranged are now seen orchards of oranges, lemons, olives, apricots, peaches, walnuts, and vineyards of choice wine, raisin and table grapes, the product of which finds ready sale in every quarter of the globe. Over 10,000,000 fruit trees are now growing in the county, and our exports of oranges alone from Los Angeles county will this season amount to 500,000 boxes. The assessed value of the city's wealth has increased seven fold, and the banks of the county hold deposits to the amount of \$12,000,000. A large and beautiful city has grown up within these ten years, and chiefly within the past five. In place of muddy highways we have graded and paved streets; in place of one-story adobe structures we have magnificent business blocks and public buildings that would challenge admiration in any of the largest cities of the country; in place of a few modest cottages we have hundreds of beautiful private residences, costing from \$10,000 upwards; in place of a few miles of horse-car line, carrying passengers every twenty minutes or so, we have one of the finest cable railroads in the United States, with nearly fifty miles of track, costing \$2,000,000, and an electric system, eleven lines of railroad center here; electric lights turn night into day; over a thousand manufacturing establishments, great and small, are busy; two handsome theaters furnish a constant round of entertainment, and, during the winter season, a dozen large hotels throughout the county are crowded with guests from all parts of the world.

With the narration of these wonderful changes, merely as a story, would prove interesting—more interesting than much fiction—the main purpose of this publication by the Times would be missed if we did not refer to the causes which have made such a transformation possible, and which cannot fail to render the improvement constant. It was no chance freak of the goddess of Fortune that selected Los Angeles as the scene of this great drama of development in the Southwest.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND LOCATION are the three factors which have produced the Los Angeles of today, and which will make the Los Angeles of 1900, with a population of 150,000. The first of these features—our "glorious climate"—has been so frequently enlarged upon that we shall here pass the subject over with the simple statement that the climate of Southern California is always with us—a never-diminishing factor of positive value—and it is now generally admitted, by experienced travelers and by experts to be the finest climate in the world. Another reason for skipping the subject is the impression which obtains in some quarters that climate is about all that Southern California has to offer. The old joke about our charging so much an acre for climate is still popular in the East. In this issue of the Times the climatic question is shelved. The question of the preeminence of Southern California in this respect is no longer an open one—is no longer a subject for debate. It is fully proven.

While the climatic question is thus disposed of without elaboration, we present ample facts in today's issue regarding the second secret of Southern California's greatness—the *soil*—to fully prove to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced reader that land in this section at from \$100 to \$800 an acre is worth the price, with the climate thrown into the bargain. Here are presented facts showing the wonderful material development that has taken place throughout the county during the past three or four years. On every hand goes forward the planting of orchards and vineyards and alfalfa fields and berry patches; the drying of fruits, the making of cheese and butter, and other forms of rural productive industry. Records of profit made from the soil, remarkable though truthful, are given. They are not confined to any particular crop, but take a wide range. Scarcely a product that can be named but has proved a bonanza in some cases, when planted in the right soil and given the right kind of attention. A fact abundantly established, and which proves beyond any other the intrinsic value of our lands, is that it is possible not only to support a family in comfort on ten acres of Southern California soil, but even to grow rich thereon; while five acres, rightly handled,

in many cases furnish a family all the necessities and reasonable luxuries of life. Climate and soil would not, however, have sufficed to create the Los Angeles of today were it not for its *advantageous geographical location*, near the ocean, at the western end of the shortest line across the continent, and at the foot of the low mountain passes across which all future railroads coming to the State from the East must, as a question of economy, be constructed. The two transcontinental lines which are here at present are but the harbingers of others that are to come. Steamship lines from our neighboring ports will, ere long, carry the bounteous products of Los Angeles county to Asia and Australia, and when the Nicaragua Canal is opened, through that great inter-oceanic highway to Europe, laying down the products of our soil in London at less expense than it now is to ship them to New York.

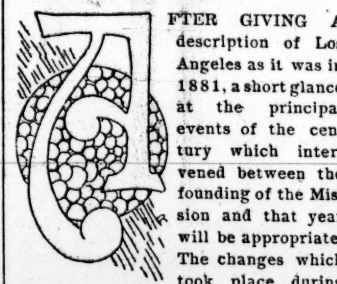
The progress of Los Angeles during the past ten years, as recorded in these pages, has been great; but he is indeed blind who does not see that this progress has but just begun. With more fruit trees planted during the past twelve months than were growing a year ago; with nine-tenths of our markets yet untouched; with hundreds of thousands of fertile acres within the county yet unimproved, it needs no high order of prophetic vision to see in the Los Angeles of 1900 a city thrice as large, thrice as populous and thrice as wealthy as that of today. Unless there should come some unforeseen calamity of nature, changing the entire conditions of this region, Los Angeles will, at the end of this decade, contain a population of 150,000 and the county one of 500,000, while the Times will print every day in the year as many copies as it does of this annual number which we now present to an intelligent and discriminating public.

PAST AND PRESENT.

Los Angeles Ten Years Ago and Today.

A WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION

From a Slow-growing Semi-Mexican Town of Adobe to a Flourishing American Metropolis of Brick, Stone and Iron.



FTER GIVING A description of Los Angeles as it was in 1881, a short glance at the principal events of the century which intervened between the founding of the Mission and that year will be appropriate. The changes which took place during the first century of the existence of Los Angeles were far less important and striking than those which have transpired since 1881. During the first century Los Angeles crawled; during the past decade it has advanced at railroad pace. The progress of the past ten years has been more than ten times as great as that of the previous hundred.

HISTORICAL.

Founding of the Pueblo.—The First Century's Record.
The pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles was founded September 4, 1781, by a colony of twelve Mexican soldiers and their families, most of them having served their time at San Gabriel, which had been established ten years before. Its beautiful location, midway between the mountains and the sea, its delightful climate and the fertility of its soil are said to have earned it the name, or it may have been named after the other pueblo de Los Angeles in Mexico, from which country the founder of the city came.

Over forty years passed before the first American arrived. He was a man named Chapman, who was brought in as a prisoner, but soon fraternized and afterwards married into a Spanish family. In 1824 a Scotchman opened the first general store on the American plan. In 1881 the opening of the Santa Fé trail created a new outlet to the East and was the means of developing an extensive trade, as the opening of the Santa Fé railroad was, to a far greater extent, fifty-five years later. The old pueblos of Santa Fé and Los Angeles have thus been linked together in trade for over half a century. How many of the non-resident readers of this article are aware that Los Angeles was once the capital of California? It attained to that dignity in 1835. The Mexican war being inaugurated in 1846, Commodore Stockton and Capt. Fremont marched into Los Angeles and raised the Stars and Stripes. Don Pio Pico, who still lives here, hale and hearty at the age of 90, was then Governor of California, under appointment from the Mexican government. Fremont and Stockton went north, leaving Lieut. Gillespie in charge with but seventeen men. There was soon a general revolt, and in September Lieut. Gillespie, after being in a state of siege for several days on Fort Hill, surrendered Los Angeles to the Mexicans, on condition that he and his men be permitted to march unmolested to San Pedro, where they were taken on board a merchant ship. On January 10, 1847, Commodore Stockton and Gen. Stephen W. Kearney recaptured the town, and

on the 14th Fremont rejoined them with his forces, after effecting a treaty with the Mexicans under Gen. Andreas Pico at the Cahuenga Pass, west of the city. On January 16 Fremont became Governor of California, establishing his headquarters in the two-story adobe building at the corner of Aliso and Los Angeles streets. About this time the seat of government was removed to Monterey, and Kearny, in compliance with instructions from Washington, became Governor. On April 7 Col. Mason superseded Fremont as commander in Los Angeles, and on May 9, 1847, Gen. Kearney arrived and took command. Three days later Capt. Fremont left for the north.

The first Protestant preacher in Los Angeles was Rev. J. W. Brier, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who arrived here in 1852, with an ox team, and held his first service in the adobe residence of Col. J. G. Nichols. Today his denomination has a dozen churches and a large university in the city. The first mayor of Los Angeles was elected in the same year. Two years later the first brick house—a one-story building—was erected at the corner of Main and Third streets. In 1859-'60 this building was occupied by Capt. Winfield Scott Hancock. The first English-speaking school was taught by Rev. Dr. Nichols in 1860. The first American child born in Los Angeles was Gregg Nichols on April 15, 1861. The first newspaper was started on May 17, 1851. It was called "The Los Angeles Star."

Forty years ago the population of Los Angeles was greater than that of Chicago. In 1854 the population was 4000, of whom but 500 were Americans. In 1860 it had only risen to 4500. The first telegraph line was constructed in that year. In 1868 the first railroad was built, twenty-three miles in length, from Los Angeles to San Pedro. In 1874 the first attempt was made to utilize our horticultural resources by the establishment of a fruit-drying factory.

The year 1876 was a disastrous one for Los Angeles. There was a bank failure, a drought and an epidemic of smallpox. On the other hand, the Southern Pacific Railroad was completed from San Francisco to Los Angeles, giving the city communication with the rest of the world. Shortly afterward railways were completed to Santa Monica and Santa Ana, and the Southern Pacific was rapidly extended east.

On September 4, 1881, Los Angeles celebrated her centennial anniversary with great enthusiasm, over 30,000 people being in procession, the native Californian population taking an important part in the ceremonies. This brings us down to the date of the founding of the Times.

AS IT WAS.

What Los Angeles Looked Like in the Year 1881.
A quiet, slow-moving, half-way frontier town was Los Angeles early in 1881. The census of the previous year had given it a population of 11,341, and it had certainly not increased since then, for there was quite an exodus to Arizona, which Territory had been brought into prominence by the discovery of the Tombstone mines and the extension eastward of the Southern Pacific railroad, then fast approaching a junction with the eastern lines. Tucson, the other old pueblo on the Santa Cruz, had a population of 6994, and was booming, while Los Angeles was decidedly dull. Hundreds were endeavoring to dispose of their property here at any price in order to go and make their fortunes in the mining country. Arizona was largely settled up at that time with Los Angeles people. The fortunate ones were those who were unable to sell their property here, although they did not see it in that light. You could have exchanged property in Los Angeles for property in Tucson on even terms then, while today fifty feet on Congress street, Tucson, would scarcely bring enough to pay one year's taxes on fifty feet of Spring-street property. For Los Angeles now has a population of over 55,000, while Tucson has only about 5500. Most of the wanderers have come back home, like the Prodigal Son, convinced that irrigation ditches are safer to base estimates of wealth upon than are holes in the ground.

As the year wore on the Southern Pacific effected a junction at Deming, giving Los Angeles a direct through line to the East, shorter and with much easier grades than that from San Francisco. The mining business in Arizona also brought many thousands of dollars to Los Angeles, whence most of the supplies for that Territory were drawn, as they are, to a great extent, now. This instilled a little life into the drowsy pueblo, and by the beginning of December, when the first number of the Times appeared, there was a perceptible improvement in business. In its second issue the Times noticed that rooms and houses were all taken, and that stores were engaged as soon as the corner-stone was laid. Many new buildings were being built, and old settlers were expressing the belief that "Los Angeles never had a brighter future before it than now." On the 24th of that month a leading editorial was published on "The Need of Manufactures," in the course of which the rapid development of the business resources of the city was referred to. The article continued:



to the more important consideration of inaugurating manufacturing ventures in Los Angeles. It cannot be denied but that the City of Angels is now enjoying a season of business prosperity almost without parallel in her history. Every mercantile and commercial enterprise of any importance is accomplishing wonders in the way of business success. The city is increasing rapidly in the way of population and influence, and is speedily assuming all the attributes of metropolitan existence. Still, in the minds of certain people, there is a doubt as to the permanency of this prosperity. Some people naturally regard it as only a boom, and with a decline in the demand for our produce, or with the evil of a dry season to curtail our harvests, they reasonably expect a corresponding falling off in the volume of our business, in the numbers of new buildings, in the amount of real estate transactions and in the immigration to our city and county. While we are sanguine enough to doubt that either of the causes enumerated would produce general disaster in business and financial circles, as some think, still we believe that Los Angeles should begin to consider measures that would tend to avert any such dire calamities. There should be some balance wheel that will prevent seasons of boom and depression, and will create a steady and certain condition of business prosperity. That balance wheel is undoubtedly manufactures.

In the light of events that have transpired it is amusing to read of the dire forebodings as to the effect of a reaction from the "boom" then prevailing. What an innocent little boomlet it was! The croaker was evidently here in 1881, with his sordidly manderings about dry seasons and overproduction. He is here yet, although irrigation has made us to a great extent independent of dry seasons, and the market of the world yet clamors for our products. The remarks about factories are, however, still pertinent, although we have established scores of manufacturing enterprises during the past ten years. It must not be supposed, from the reference to the wonderful business done that stores were carrying on a business then that bore any sort of comparison to that of today. In December, 1881, a peddler went into one of the leading dry goods stores of the city and selected seven pieces of prints which he wanted to buy. The proprietors complained that this would deplete their stock of those goods, and persuaded him to take only half a piece of each! The Los Angeles retail merchant princes of today were yet in embryo in 1881.

The change in the appearance of Los Angeles during the past ten years has been so remarkable that persons who visited it then and who return now can scarcely recognize it as the same city. In 1881 the Spanish quarter, with its low, one-story adobe houses, was still an important part of the city, and adobe houses and stores were numerous elsewhere. The residences were nearly all of the cottage order, and few business buildings rose above two stories. The only blocks of importance were those named after Baker, Temple and Downey, the first named being really the only building in the city of any architectural pretensions. In the last-named was located the office of this paper. Much business yet clustered about the Plaza, around the little park in the center of which was a handsome row of well-trimmed cypress trees. The business center was then at the Temple Block, the business quarter being bounded on the north by the Plaza and on the south by First street. Where the Nadeau Hotel now stands was a German butcher shop, in an adobe building, back of which was a horse corral and hay yard. Adjoining on Spring street on the south was a planing mill. Spring street, south of First, had more bare lots than residences and no stores, for business had not then begun to move so far south. Property on Spring street, between First and Second, was sold at \$150 a foot, which was considered a very high price. At two other corners of First and Spring

were a saloon and a coal-yard. The Wilcox Block on North Spring, where Jevne's grocery now is, was the only good business building on Spring street. Where the Phillips Block now stands was an old one-story adobe building used as a city jail.

On First street there was no business east of Los Angeles street, the road being very bad. Los Angeles street was then, as now, the principal wholesale business street. Main street was then the leading residence street. I. W. Hellman, Gov. Downey and John Jones had fair residences there. On Broadway—then Fort street—were a few cottages. There were a few scattering residences out to the west as far as Pearl street. Even at that time Figueroa street was considered a fine residence street, there being residences here, and there as far south as Adams street, and on the latter street a number of houses had been built around the Longstreet tract, of a character that was then considered superior. The houses on other streets in the neighborhood were mostly shanties. Below Eighth street most of the town was planted in barley. Acreage in the Morris Vineyard tract, between Pico and Washington, near Main, was offered at \$300.

Up Temple street, near Bunker Hill avenue, was a deep cut. Here an old frame and masonry building, called the Pavilion, stood almost alone. There were scarcely any buildings on the hills west of Bunker Hill avenue. Lots were offered this side of the hill at \$100 apiece, without finding many buyers. Second street, west of Hill, was nothing but a wagon track. Baudry was trying to supply the bills with water, which he succeeded in doing after a time.

East of Main, both north and south of First street, there was quite a settlement of small buildings. Mrs. Woodworth's residence, at the corner of San Pedro and Second, was then a stylish place. Orchards and vineyards, in patches of from two to ten acres, covered much of this section.

The only bridge in the city, in December, 1881, was that at Aliso street, the Downey avenue bridge having been built very shortly afterward. East Los Angeles was a small settlement, consisting chiefly of Downey avenue, recently laid out. Lots on the avenue were valued at about \$100 apiece, and one groceryman was slowly starting to death. On Boyle Heights there were half a dozen houses, chief among which were the residences of Cummings, Hollenbeck and W. H. Workman. Where the Cummings Hotel now stands a Spaniard kept a little flour and plenty of whisky. Teams stopped there as the "last chance" this side of Downey.

The Pico House and St. Elmo—then called the Lafayette House—were the principal hotels. There were no paved streets in the city, which, during the rainy season, were in a horrible condition, horses and vehicles often sinking knee-deep into the foul-smelling mixture of black mud and offal, which was churned by the vehicles and hoofs into the consistency of a sticky paste. The "sidewalks" were little better in most places, consisting mostly of gravel, which after a long rain got so mixed with the soil that you could not tell one from the other. This state of affairs continued to prevail, even on Main and First streets, until 1887, when a serious attempt was begun to pave the city.

The show places of those days were the home of O. W. Childs on Main street and the Wolfskill orange orchard. The street-car system was confined to a single horse railroad, running every twenty minutes from the San Fernando depot to Washington Gardens. The

railroads were the Southern Pacific to San Francisco, and its lines to Santa Monica, San Pedro and Santa Ana. The leading agricultural industry was the raising of sheep and cattle. Immense bands of sheep kept the hills bare of herbage. The great complaint throughout the country was that there was "no water." Since then beautiful streams have been conducted on the plains from mountain cañons and tunnels, and more is constantly being developed, yet some people complain that this is a waterless region. Los Angeles was the center of what orange-growing business there was. The Times of that year claimed that there were 256,135 orange trees growing within a few miles of the city. The Wolfskill orange orchard, where the Arcade depot now stands, was famous all over the country. Some of the orange trees, forty years old, are still standing in the home place of Mr. Wolfskill, near the depot.

The climatic and other attractions of Southern California had been made widely known in 1872 by Charles Nordhoff, and quite a number of Easterners began to visit and winter here. The stream was, however, a tiny one compared with that at present. There were no special arrangements made for the comfort of visitors. The Nadeau, the Westminster, the Raymond, the Arcadia and the Coronado hotels had not then been thought of.

They were crying for a Federal building in December, 1881. The cry still goes up. State division was talked of a little even then, and "Los Angeles" was suggested as a good name for the baby, which has not yet been born. The City Council was urged to have the houses numbered. A reduction in fruit rates to the East had just been secured. Several more reductions have since been given and the end is not yet. The city library boasted of from seventy-five to eighty visitors every evening, and that 990 books had been given out during the previous month. As many as that are sometimes issued in a day now. The Chamber of Commerce was considering the obtaining of an appropriation of \$200,000 from Congress for the improvement of Wilmington harbor. That and a good deal more has since been secured, but the appetite of Wilmington harbor grows with the getting, and it now asks for millions where it then wanted hundreds of thousands. But then, its business has increased in the same proportion. There were 1934 pupils enrolled in the public schools of the city in 1881. The city assessment amounted to \$7,627,632, and the tax levy to \$75,749. It takes a good deal more to make the municipal mare go now-a-days. The Times was saying it "would like to see" a first-class theater, a fire-alarm system, streets and sidewalks repaired, and a paper with larger circulation than the Times. We have two first-class theaters, a fire-alarm system and excellent streets and sidewalks, but the paper with a larger circulation than the Times is not yet here.

Pasadena—then still generally known as the "Indiana Colony"—consisted at that time of four corners and a post-office. Five acres on what is now the city of Pasadena were sold in December, 1881, for \$40 an acre. Santa Monica was already quite a promising little place. In one respect it was ahead of the present time, for it had a wharf and steamship communication. A hotel was there, known as the "Jones and Baker."

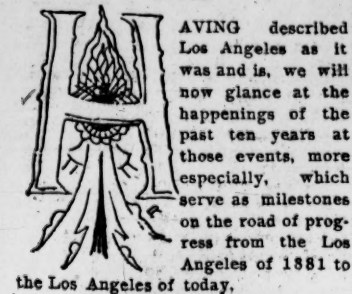
As to prices of real estate in 1891, a glance through the Times will give the best idea of that. One of the largest sales of the year was that of the Cordona building, a large two-story brick block standing on a lot 81 feet front on

TEN YEARS.

The History of a Wonderful Decade.

EPILOGUE OF STRIKING EVENTS.

The Rise, Progress and Fall of the Real Estate Boom—Facts and Figures in the Advance of Los Angeles.



When Auction Sales and Fifty-foot Lots Were Not Yet Thought Of.

On December 17, 1881, the cornerstone of the branch State Normal school was laid, with imposing ceremonies. The grounds, which cover nearly five acres, were purchased by the citizens for \$8000 and donated to the State. It would be difficult to buy one acre in the neighborhood at that price now.

January 15, 1882, the Chamber of Commerce adopted a petition to Congress asking for an appropriation for Wilmington harbor.

Promise of a dry winter early in January led to much discussion on the benefits of irrigation.

San Diego was then, as now, sneering at the harbor of Los Angeles county, and particularly vented its venom upon the proposition to improve Wilmington harbor.

On the 1st of February the Chamber of Commerce met to consider the question of a memorial to Congress asking for an appropriation for the building of the Nicaragua Canal. It took a long time to get that canal well under way.

End of February, the Eastern people who were to settle on the American colony back of where Long Beach now is, arrived in the city. They came chiefly from Illinois, Pennsylvania and Missouri. The 4000 acres of the tract were to be bought for \$100,000. The Times referred to the movement as "the swarming of a splendid new day of prosperity for Los Angeles."

On March 4 about 8000 people assembled in mass-meeting to express an opinion on the Chinese exclusion bill, then before Congress. Resolutions were adopted strongly indorsing the bill.

About this time Pasadena began to put on airs, and on the 3d of the month had a grand masquerade ball at "Casa Propia," the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hurlburt. An article in the Californian, for March of the year, described the pen of Mrs. Jeanne C. Carr, decriber of Pasadena. Commenting thereon, the Times gives the following description, received from Mrs. Carr of Pasadena, as it was in 1874:

Seven years ago last August—I think that was the month—I drove the first lady resident to Pasadena. Not a plow had been put into the earth, not a tree was planted, not a house erected. The husband of the lady had hauled to the ground the lumber for the erection of a house, and a cook stove as a nucleus. The house was improvised with rough lumber and was to serve as parlor, kitchen and all until the mansion was erected. "And oh! how my heart ached," said the lady, "to think of leaving my friend in such a lonely, desolate place." Behind the residence of W. H. Clapp, Esq., today, his place and its surroundings are a picture of beauty and will remain a joy forever.

The article in The Californian tells how Pasadena has 200 acres of orange grove; how water was being brought in and houses being built on the land; how land which cost the original settlers \$85 an acre, with water right had increased tenfold in value, while choice central locations had brought \$1000 per acre; how Pasadena products had won the highest prizes at fairs, and further refers to a narrow-gauge railway project to connect Los Angeles with Colton via Pasadena, the Duarte, Azusa and Pomona. A Pasadena correspondent of the Times was calling for a drug store, a barber shop and a bakery. What changes ten years have wrought in the Crown of the Valley!

At that time the journey from San Diego to Los Angeles—an unpleasant, dusty one—was still made by stage, time 23 hours to Santa Ana, fare \$8.

The dry weather of the early part of winter caused much damage to the sheep industry, then still a most important one. Large flocks of sheep were sold at 80 cents a head and even less, for shipment to Texas and the north. Rains had come late in the season and saved the remaining flocks.

The need of a park was beginning to be felt, and the Times urged that the city improve the 640 acres now constituting Elysian Park by pumping water from the river and planting gum trees. The gum trees have been planted, but that is all, no water has been pumped, or other improvements made.

The Times foretold a great future for the California raisin industry and mentioned that the estimate of the value of the crop for 1881 was over \$150,000. The estimate was about correct, the output for that year being 90,000 boxes. The crop of 1891 will aggregate nearly 1,500,000 boxes.

In view of the recent land troubles in Pomona, the following item from the Times of March 17, 1882, is interesting:

On last Tuesday an interlocutory decree was filed in the Superior Court of this county in the action of the Mounds City Land Company and Water Association et al. vs. Louis Phillips et al., directing the partition of the Rancho San José and San José addition. Within the last few years it has been the general impression that a valid partition had been made of these ranchos, and that the Mexican grantees and portions of the San José had been bought from Louis Phillips and Francisco Palomares under that understanding, but from the evidence in this action the Court finds that that partition was invalid, and that the two ranchos are held in undivided interests, and accordingly orders a partition. Messrs. E. N. McDonald, Antonio F. Coronel and William Bowman have been appointed commissioners to make the partition.

We learn that by stipulations by the parties to the action the purchasers from Phillips and Palomares are to be protected in the possession of the tracts bought by them and their improvements, so that, fortunately, this new turn in affairs will not affect small holders.

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the streets of the city, plaided gold: that it had been a common thing to pick up small nuggets and flakes of gold on the hills after heavy rains, and that chickens had been killed with gold in their crops; also, that a few years before, placer mining was carried on in some of the streets of Sonoma town under permits granted by the City Council. The excitement over "dirt" during the boom afterward caused everyone to forget all about other pay dirt in Los Angeles.

A letter was republished from Edward L. Pierce to the Walton, New York, Chronicle, describing the first impressions of a stranger, and referring to the bustling appearance of the streets. He says: "In the many cities that we have visited from New York here we have seen none of the size of this that was so crowded and did the business that Los Angeles apparently does." The same remark holds good today.

The question of Sunday closing of saloons was a subject of some prominence. The trial of a saloonkeeper named Jacob Philipp for selling liquor on Sunday was considered of sufficient moment to deserve several columns of space. The trial of the case before Judge Adams was a jury occasioned three days. A number of prominent citizens, including Mayor Townerman, testified in favor of the defendant, and the jury failed to agree, standing seven for conviction and five for acquittal.

The Coliseum had recently been made available for fuel, and the "Farmers' Agricultural Foundry and Machine Shop," just established by J. F. Fox and son, was about to use it. The Times had been making persistent efforts to get the Coliseum made available for fuel, and the "Farmers' Agricultural Foundry and Machine Shop," just established by J. F. Fox and son, was about to use it.

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lashed a glance at the future, entitled, "Los Angeles in 1902." See how thoroughly the predictions have been fulfilled in less than half the allotted period:

As I walk down Main street I look in vain for the miserable little one-story frame building which was the site of the present site of this principal street. Now appear the buildings of the city, the type and the attention. Where, before, there was such a paucity of architectural beauty, there is now an embossed richness. Baker Block, the once most prominent building in the place, is now equaled by many others and far surpassed by some. Street cars dash along the streets every few minutes where, before, their time of passing was like human life in its uncertainty. One finds it a pleasure to walk on the smooth pavements, which now constitute the sidewalks.

The row of low buildings on Spring street, in the heart of the city, which was once a disgrace to the city, and a blot on the landscape, has been torn down and is replaced by imposing four and five story, iron-front buildings.

Prod and cold winds before the habitation of the law, the temple of the goddess with bandaged eyes, who holds the scales and sword. The courtroom view with any in the State in their appellate days, no useless old gun iron is placed in the vicinity of the courthouse to serve no useful purpose. The courthouse is the pride of the city, and the City Hall, which is built of stone, and speaks in eloquent tones of the financial and commercial prosperity of the place. Streets are clean and the streets, and in the passing to and fro of the innumerable vehicles the dust does not, as once it used to, suffocate the passerby.

The night has been converted into day. Electricity, with its dazzling brightness, is side by side with the softer and more melodious glow of gas. In the better struggle of years for preeminence.

To the dead past belong the village quiet and the solitary street. The occasional moderate military troupe, once constituting the city's sole theatrical recreation, is now only a recollection, for the public taste has advanced to the works of the masters. Life is no longer threatened from a worn-out plank in the sidewalk. The city, now built of stone or brick, is no longer a victim of the pestilence of decay, which once was such a damoclean sword. The city's fame is measured by the limits of civilization, and its people are no longer the "wild whippers" of the south, the sweet words of hope in a future life, for it is indeed Eden.

The normal school was dedicated September 10. As the Times has stated, the school is a success. The school is a success. The school is a success.

On the same day the City Council granted C. H. Howland a franchise to light the city by electricity. The contract called for \$3,000,000, and the expense of the city was \$7000 per annum. There were to be seven masts.

The Times noted that business was encroaching on First street, from Fort [Broadway] to Los Angeles. It was said to be evidently destined to become a business street, as before still whippers built over the river.

In the same issue it was noted that "naked lions in Pasadena, covered with hummocks, situated on the corner of Colorado avenue and Moline, were sold for \$1000 each, as before still whippers built over the river."

P. Beaudry had in circulation among hill residents a paper going to show that the water supplied by him was good and pure, in order to refute a statement published in the Times to the effect that the water was bad. Such a paper would not obtain many signers now.

Los Angeles Republicans opened the campaign September 25 with a torch-light procession and speeches by M. M. Eke, Republican, and J. W. Morrow, candidate for Congressman-at-large. The candidate nominated A. T. Currier of Spadra for Sheriff, by acclamation. J. F. Frank was nominated for State Senator, and J. W. Morrow for State Assemblyman; Ebenezer Williams of Downey for District Attorney, and E. F. de Cels for County Recorder. The Democrats nominated Rowland for Sheriff and Del Valle for Senator. The Greenbackers selected a ticket mainly from the other two.

Mission grapes were selling for \$50 per ton, in 1882. Today it is difficult to get one-fourth of that price for the same quality. The grapes are plentiful, and the price is \$15. The wine industry of California needs systematic development, especially as to the marketing of the product. Level-headed men saw what was coming ten years ago. In a report of L. J. Rose, the State Vineyard Inspector, a bill was introduced in the Legislature of which he was a member, in 1882, he said:

"The planting of vines is still on the increase, not only in this district, but all over the State, and the vines are being planted in one year than we have bearing vines, and yet preparations for the coming year are beginning to be made. It is believed that in fact I feel that California in the last two years made about as much wine as the State of France, and that the fact that we have no foreign market. That our home demand is greatly increasing is true, but coupling our vineyards every year the demand is increasing. I have felt it an error in my belief that many who are now in the vine business and even those now engaged in it will also have a hard time."

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The population of the city was estimated at 18,000. Money was said to be plentiful, at 7 to 11 per cent. Labor was in demand, day laborers receiving from \$1.50 to \$3 per day. There were 18 churches and 10 public schools. The town mentioned in the county was Santa Monica, Willmore, Wilmington, Artesia, Westminister, Fountain Valley, Gospel Swamp, Newport Landing, Santa Ana, Tustin, Orange, San Juan Capistrano, Santa Gertrude, Compton, Florence, San Gabriel, Duarte, Azusa, Pasadena, San Fernando and Newhall. Pasadena had 8 grocery stores, 2 blacksmiths, 1 drug store, 3 doctors, 2 lawyers, 2 shoemakers and 1 tinsmith.

Prod and cold winds before the habitation of the law, the temple of the goddess with bandaged eyes, who holds the scales and sword. The courtroom view with any in the State in their appellate days, no useless old gun iron is placed in the vicinity of the courthouse to serve no useful purpose. The courthouse is the pride of the city, and the City Hall, which is built of stone, and speaks in eloquent tones of the financial and commercial prosperity of the place. Streets are clean and the streets, and in the passing to and fro of the innumerable vehicles the dust does not, as once it used to, suffocate the passerby.

The row of low buildings on Spring street, in the heart of the city, which was once a disgrace to the city, and a blot on the landscape, has been torn down and is replaced by imposing four and five story, iron-front buildings.

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The night has been converted into day. Electricity, with its dazzling brightness, is side by side with the softer and more melodious glow of gas. In the better struggle of years for preeminence.

To the dead past belong the village quiet and the solitary street. The occasional moderate military troupe, once constituting the city's sole theatrical recreation, is now only a recollection, for the public taste has advanced to the works of the masters. Life is no longer threatened from a worn-out plank in the sidewalk. The city, now built of stone or brick, is no longer a victim of the pestilence of decay, which once was such a damoclean sword. The city's fame is measured by the limits of civilization, and its people are no longer the "wild whippers" of the south, the sweet words of hope in a future life, for it is indeed Eden.

The normal school was dedicated September 10. As the Times has stated, the school is a success. The school is a success. The school is a success.

On the same day the City Council granted C. H. Howland a franchise to light the city by electricity. The contract called for \$3,000,000, and the expense of the city was \$7000 per annum. There were to be seven masts.

The Times noted that business was encroaching on First street, from Fort [Broadway] to Los Angeles. It was said to be evidently destined to become a business street, as before still whippers built over the river.

In the same issue it was noted that "naked lions in Pasadena, covered with hummocks, situated on the corner of Colorado avenue and Moline, were sold for \$1000 each, as before still whippers built over the river."

P. Beaudry had in circulation among hill residents a paper going to show that the water supplied by him was good and pure, in order to refute a statement published in the Times to the effect that the water was bad. Such a paper would not obtain many signers now.

Los Angeles Republicans opened the campaign September 25 with a torch-light procession and speeches by M. M. Eke, Republican, and J. W. Morrow, candidate for Congressman-at-large. The candidate nominated A. T. Currier of Spadra for Sheriff, by acclamation. J. F. Frank was nominated for State Senator, and J. W. Morrow for State Assemblyman; Ebenezer Williams of Downey for District Attorney, and E. F. de Cels for County Recorder. The Democrats nominated Rowland for Sheriff and Del Valle for Senator. The Greenbackers selected a ticket mainly from the other two.

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Southern California was advertised as the "vegetarian's paradise." Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock arrived in the city December 28 and received a warm welcome.

As an instance of the firmness of real estate prices at the end of the year, it was mentioned that Andres Bralwater had refused \$50,000 for his 20-acre tract on Main and Ninth street, which could have been bought two years before for \$20,000 and three years before for \$10,000.

In his message to the Council at the beginning of 1884 Mayor Thom estimated the population of the city to have increased from 17,000 to 25,000 since 1881. He prophesied that the increase for the next two years would be still greater, and asked for more schoolhouses. An adequate building for the city officials was also strongly urged.

Dr. Reid, a recently arrived Jew, wrote his impression of Los Angeles in the Iowa State Register, in the course of which he said:

"Des Moines, Kansas City and Los Angeles are about the same in their booming and their speculation. The epidemic mania here, and the number of business places and dwellings going up is marvelous to see."

He added that everybody here fully expected Southern California to be made into a new State within a few years, with Los Angeles as the capital. The Times published an article warning horticulturists against the white scale, which was afterward to work so much damage. In the same issue a letter was published from Tucson, containing a timely warning against the white scale, which was afterward to work so much damage.

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"Observer" had a letter in the Times on January 14, complaining of the high prices of land. "Observer" is alive now, he probably wishes he had bought some of that high-priced land.

In the following month the Times said: "It is impossible to do justice to the present condition of the streets of Los Angeles. It is a misnomer to speak of the streets as any longer. The same condition of affairs prevailed for three years longer."

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les, but there has been no systematic attempt to develop the gas.

The Los Angeles College of Medicine was inaugurated on October 14, the opening ceremonies being held at Nadeau Hall.

The last spike was driven in the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad at the Cajon Pass on Monday, November 9, thus completing the fifth overland line from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The saloon-keepers had organized a "League of Freedom," and were fighting the high license ordinance. The Times published figures showing that of 260 members of the order only sixty were possibly Americans.

The San Diego pipeline were crowding over the railroad situation and denying that through trains would run from the East into Los Angeles over the Atlantic and Pacific.

At this time there was a movement to build a cable road from First street and across the river to Green Cemetery. At a meeting \$40,000 was subscribed within an hour. Two years later the Los Angeles Cable Railroad Company built that and other roads.

The municipal election of December, 1888, turned the question of the high license, and high license won. The Democratic saloon organization made desperate efforts, but the new Council stood twelve Republican Councilmen to three Democrats.

Discussing the transformation of Los Angeles into a beautiful modern city. The Times quoted the following quaint remarks from a petition of Don Leonardo Cota, in 1745, praying the Ayuntamiento to petition the Governor for an order upon the inhabitants to plaster and whitewash the fronts of their houses:

If I succeed in this I shall be satisfied to have cooperated somewhat toward the glory of my country. The time has arrived for Los Angeles to emerge from its political world, and, although still a small city, to show its magnificence so that the traveler coming to visit may be able to say: "I have seen the city of Los Angeles, and have seen its order and government, and all announce that it is to be the paradise of Mexico," but not so with the melancholy aspect of most of its buildings, dark and gloomy, and more like burial mounds of the ancient nomads than habitations for a free people.

What would Don Leonardo say were he to visit Los Angeles today?

On December 3 H. Howland applied to the Council for a franchise to construct an electric or cable railroad, with double track, from the Plaza, along Los Angeles street to the southern limits, with branches to Green Cemetery, and Pico streets. The Los Angeles and Pico street roads were built, but owing to financial complications shut down after running a short time. The line to the southern city limits is now rebuilt and operated by the California Electric Company, which will probably, before long, start up the Pico street road.

On December 30 work was commenced on the Temple street cable road.

THE BOOM.

A Land Craze Which Has Not Been Paralleled in America.

1886.

In the Annual Trade Number of The Times, on January 1, 1886, a population of 35,000 was claimed, and a population of 100,000 within ten years confidently expected. There were 200 miles of railroad in the county, namely, to Santa Monica, to Santa Ana, to the Kern county line and to Pasadena. Buildings to the value of \$1,200,000 had been erected in Los Angeles during 1885.

Interest was high at this time, borrowers on good real estate security having to pay from 12 to 15 per cent.

This month the Santa F6 made an agreement with the Southern Pacific, by which it was allowed to use the track of the latter company from Colton to Los Angeles.

On Tuesday, January 19, Los Angeles suffered severely from another flood, the fourth in 24 years. The river rose rapidly, became an angry, turbid stream, and went roaring down, bankful. Bridge and levee were washed away, considerable portion of the city along the banks inundated. Several lives were lost and many narrowly escaped. Deputy Marshal Martin Aguirre—afterward Sheriff—distinguished himself in saving life at the risk of his own. Not a vestige was left of the levee built by the city the previous summer at a cost of \$10,000. This flood led to renewed movements for the proper protection of the river by durable levees, work which has been completed on both banks and, it is hoped, will prevent further overflows.

On February 3 the celebrated Perkins-Baldwin \$500,000 breach-of-promissu suit commenced in the Superior Court, the proceedings being fully reported from day to day in the Times.

In March there was terrific rain between the transcontinental railroad companies. Rates to Kansas City went down to 88, and for a few minutes on the 6th, tickets to that place were sold at \$1. Tickets to Chicago were sold at \$15. There was also a severe cutting of freight rates. The fight lasted several weeks.

On March 12 there was a consultation among citizens as to the way to get over, through or under the First street hill. The question still remains unsolved.

A cremation society was organized March 13. It is still the only one on the Coast, and bodies are sent here from long distances to be cremated.

The long-continued high license contest was ended March 16, when the ordinance was declared valid by the Supreme Court.

Pasadena opened a citrus fair on St. Patrick's day. The city which was about to open shortly in Chicago. On April 2 Los Angeles opened a citrus fair under auspices of the County Pomological Society.

The Board of Trade was about that time occupied with the question of the use of free spirits in the manufacture of sweet wines; the improvement of San Pedro harbor; a division of the State for judicial purposes, and a building for the United States offices.

Los Angeles city and county had grown more rapidly in population and prosperity during the past year than during any other of its history. The population of the city was estimated at 35,000, and of the whole county at 70,000.

In that month the Board of Trade drew attention to the desirability of a railroad to Southwestern Nevada. There is now a good prospect that such a line will be commenced within a year.

There was an anti-Chinese agitation in Los Angeles at that time, and a boycott was against all who employed Chinese. A great majority of the citizens, however, refused to be dictated to as to whom they should employ or patronize. The boycott has never found favor in Los Angeles, the people being too intelligent and independent.

A mass-meeting to discuss the question was held on the first of May, when Rev. N. "Anti-Chinese" State organizer of the "Anti-Chinese" Association, delivered an address.

At the instigation of Mayor Spencer a committee of the Council was appointed to look into the question of the city's interest in lands and endeavor to save the city some portion of its real

estate. This was a case of locking the stable door after the horse had been stolen. Of the thousands of acres owned by the city, scarcely anything was then left, and now practically nothing at all, while the city has nothing to show for the valuable property it has frittered away.

On June 19 the announcement was made that the St. Vincent College property had been purchased for hotel purposes, and the citizens congratulated themselves that Los Angeles would have a hotel in a garden. The Broadway market and Armory Hall building now stands on a portion of the property and the "hotel in a garden" has not yet materialized.

Monrovia had been started the previous month by an excursion and land sale. On June 22 the Pasadena correspondent of The Times noted with surprise that fifty acres of unimproved land at Monrovia had been sold for \$2,000. Within twelve months lots at Monrovia were selling in that young city at \$150 a front foot.

Los Angeles and Kansas City were then both booming, and were in the habit of comparing the amount of their real estate transfers. In May Kansas City had reached a total of \$2,500,000 in one week, a point which Los Angeles passed in July and August, 1887.

Fort street (now Broadway) began to come to the front about this time. Six months previously there had been little, if any, surface indication that the street had immediate prospects as a business thoroughfare. The first move was the erection of Earl B. Millar's block on the west side, between First and Second. The lot at the southwest corner of Broadway and Fort had just been sold and work was about to commence on a block, while half a dozen other important enterprises for this street were on foot.

The Nadeau Hotel was formally inaugurated July 1 with a banquet and ball. On the same day a trial trip was made on the Temple street cable road.

Many locations were bidding for the postoffice, then on Spring street near First. In July it was decided to move to a site opposite the Baker Block, offered by L. W. Hellman, R. S. Baker and others. Part of the scheme was a superb hotel, five stories high, which never materialized. The postoffice remained there until it was removed to its present temporary location on Broadway.

The hill water question was still troubling residents of that section in the summer of 1886.

On July 29 1500 Grand Army veterans arrived in Los Angeles on their way to the National Encampment at San Francisco. More followed and they were given a cordial welcome. "Los Angeles Day," August 16th, there was a still larger excursion of veterans from San Francisco.

As an instance of the crowds of visitors which had been swarming to Los Angeles for over a year, the statement was published that 74,362 guests were entertained at the principal hotels from January 1, 1885, to December 26, 1885.

The discovery of a ledge of gold-bearing rock on Wilson's Peak created some excitement in August. There have been a number of discoveries of gold in the Sierra Madre, but nothing of permanent importance has yet been developed.

The real estate transfers had by this time become of such great importance that on August 22, in addition to its daily list, The Times commenced to publish a weekly table detailing the sales of the week. Real estate was by this time an all-absorbing subject of discussion.

A list of buildings being erected, or about to be commenced, filled a column and a half on August 24.

A number of grape and wine men met in the Board of Trade rooms on August 28 and passed a resolution endorsing L. J. Rose for Governor of the State. They also organized the Grape Growers' and Wine Makers' Association of Southern California. The question of taxes in connection with the fortification of Sweet Water was troubling the vignerons at that time.

The Republican State Convention met in Los Angeles on August 25, with Gen. W. H. L. Barnes as chairman. The principal candidates for Governor were George H. Easton, Dimock and Reed. Besides these there were Blake, McComb and Adams. Swift was nominated, with R. W. Waterman for Lieutenant Governor. Gen. William Vandever was nominated for Congress from the Third District by the Republican convention. The Republican county convention on September 22 nominated George E. Gard for Sheriff.

A citizens' committee was holding meetings on the subject of a new city charter.

On November 11 the Board of Supervisors granted a franchise for the construction of a wharf at Ballona. Ballona has not yet become a first-class port.

Albert George Baynton, the brutal murderer of his wife and James B. Kipp, was hanged on November 12. The Raymond Hotel at Pasadena was formally opened with a ball November 17.

On the same day Col. Markham was elected to the Board of Trade, in appreciation of his Congressional services.

There was a great demand for houses to rent at this time, and the woes of unfortunate heads of families who were long distances from home, and occupied considerable space in the papers.

The Republican city convention on November 30 nominated Dr. L. W. French for Mayor. On the following day the Democrats nominated W. H. Stanford for Mayor.

The prisoners were transferred to the new jail December 1. At the same time plans were being prepared for the Phillips Block, on the old jail site.

Chief of Police Davis was on the defensive December 18, charged with having a hand in the endless Chinese gambling scandals. His resignation was demanded and accepted by the City Council.

The Richmond fire alarm system was introduced in December.

The flooded Los Angeles with an army of tramps and *chevaliers d'industrie*.

In December of that year there was a movement among a score or so of Los Angeles people to go to Topolobampo, a city on the Gulf of California, and join the Owen colony organization there. Meetings were held regularly for several weeks to discuss the scheme, but on receipt of unfavorable accounts from Capt. Alvan D. Brock, who was "in it," the plan was ultimately abandoned, and a co-operation scheme in Los Angeles county was inaugurated instead, resulting in the California Cooperative Colony, now known as Clearwater, upon which tract the new Terminal railroad has a station.

At the end of 1886 the population of the city was estimated at 45,000, and very rapidly growing.

During the season of 1886-7 as many as 1200 persons sometimes came in by one excursion. During the month of December, 1886, fully 5000 excursionists came to Los Angeles by the Santa F6.

The Santa F6 induced a sharp competition in freights. During 1886 fruit shippers of Sacramento were paying \$600 a carload, while those of South-

ern California procured transportation to the same point for \$800 a carload.

1887.

The Pico Street Electric Road, the first to use electricity west of the Rocky Mountains, made its first trip January 4, 1887.

Remi Nadeau, one of the oldest and best-known residents of Los Angeles county, died January 15.

Adelina Patti sang in Los Angeles January 20 to a crowded audience. The performance took place at old Armory Hall on Main street, owing to lack of agreement as to price with the Operahouse people.

The corner-stone of the Baptist University, in the West End was laid February 3.

The headquarters of the Department of Arizona was located in Los Angeles, and on February 8 a reception was tendered to Gen. Miles and staff.

The United States appropriated the magnificent sum of \$150,000 for a Federal building in Los Angeles, and a discussion commenced as to the proper site.

On February 14 there was another small flood and railroads were badly washed out. Another loud call went up for relief from the muddy streets.

The reported transfer of the San Gabriel Valley Railroad to the Santa F6 company was confirmed.

The Twentieth Department Encampment of California, G.A.R., opened in Los Angeles February 21.

An elevated railroad from Pasadena to the seashore, to be operated at the rate of 100 miles an hour, was to be shortly constructed. It has not yet materialized.

A storm at San Pedro created havoc among shipping that month.

Work was then progressing actively on the Ballona wharf and enterprise, which sank with the boom.

The new postoffice building, opposite the Baker Block, was occupied February 27.

The contested election case of Lynch versus Johnson, for Congress, was tried on testimony being taken before a notary public.

On March 6 work was commenced by the Santa F6 Company on the Los Angeles River levee.

There was a little small-pox scare in Los Angeles in March, caused by a few mild cases of the disease. Members of the State Board of Health came down to investigate, and were accused of a tendency to exaggerate the danger.

A pipeline was to be built from the Seaside oil fields to Los Angeles, but the project fell through.

On March 13 County Tax Collector El Hammond skipped out, leaving his accounts short over \$12,000. He has not yet turned up.

A real estate exchange was incorporated April 2. Its life was neither long nor eventful.

On April 9 J. F. Crank and Herman Silver applied to the Council for a franchise for the construction of the present cable system. After considerable delay and holding back on the part of the Council, the franchise was granted.

Assistant Supervising Architect Fisher arrived on April 18 from Washington and opened bids for the location of the Federal building. Only four bids were presented—Heelan, Haas & Co., northwest corner Los Angeles and Aliso streets, 111 by 181 feet, \$100,000; O. T. Johnson, northeast corner Main and Fourth, 120 by 158 feet, \$60,000; St. Vincent Hotel Company, northwest corner Main and Fourth, 110 by 150 feet, \$1; G. Kerckhoff et al., southeast corner Main and Winston, 142 feet 4 inches by 147 feet 9 inches, \$55,000. The last mentioned bid was ultimately accepted.

Dr. Gustavus Hamilton Griffin was then cutting a wide swath, first with "carbolic smoke ball," then with "dry sparkling champagne"—made of mineral water and white wine—and, finally, in real estate, after he had skipped to British Columbia, and was there jailed for five years for libel.

The National Opera Company, composed of 305 persons, opened a season of opera at Hazard's Pavilion on May 16.

Col. George E. Waring, an Eastern sewer expert, having been engaged for the purpose, addressed a communication to the Council on the sewerage question. The question of the disposition of sewage is still to be settled. Col. Waring said in his report: "There is no question as to the necessity of a sewerage system, and the disposal of sewage by irrigation as to the propriety and advantage of that process."

Commencing June 1 the Santa F6 trains ran into the city from the east over the company's own tracks.

Ex-Mayor E. F. Spencer donated \$50,000 in property for an astronomical observatory, to be erected in Los Angeles county. The glass for the telescope is being ground in the East. The observatory will go on Wilson's Peak.

A mail factory was completed and ready for use in June, 1887, but the project fell through. There is good room for that and many other factories in Los Angeles.

The first cremation took place June 16 in the brick crematorium.

On June 18 the sale of three great ranches was announced—the San Joaquin ranch to Leland Stanford for \$1,400,000; the Chino ranch to the same, price not stated, and the Buenos Ayres ranch to a syndicate for \$488,700. The two former were erroneous reports.

The Buenos Ayres was sold and an attempt at subdivision was made, but the scheme fell through with the boom and only a big, unfinished hotel marks the site.

The Chino ranch was sold, with the intention of taking back the land. The Buenos Ayres is still undivided, also the San Joaquin ranch, but the Chino ranch is now the scene of best-sugar manufacture and busy industry.

On June 20 a fire broke out in the city, and a fire engine was called to the scene. A meeting of citizens was held June 20.

The real estate transfers of Los Angeles for the first four months of 1887 were valued at \$1,200,000, or more than three times as large as those of San Francisco for the same period.

At this time the city was fairly overrun with burglars.

One firm of architects had buildings under construction to the value of \$62,000.

There was then quite a feeling in Southern California in favor of State division, caused chiefly by the jealousy of the northern part of the State and the large contributions of taxes to the State government. The sentiment still prevails in some quarters, but a majority believe that the time is not yet ripe.

It was reported that the Examiner would start a paper in Los Angeles in September. Many reports of proposed new papers have been spread since that time; in fact a week or more ago passes without one or two such rumors, but it requires more than talk to start a daily paper in Los Angeles—and keep it going.

The corner-stone of the present Turnverein Hall was laid August 14.

A meeting of citizens was held August 15 and a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to stock in a big hotel. An expensive foundation was afterward built at the corner of Ninth and Main streets, but the collapse of the boom put it to rest.

St. Vincent people also contemplated a \$500,000 hotel on their property where the Armory Hall now stands.

At this time the boom reached its

height, and shortly afterward commenced to subside. A glance at the rise, progress and fall of this remarkable period of wild real estate speculation will here be appropriate.

It is difficult to fix the date of the commencement of the boom. It is, say when a storm begins that starts in as a gentle wind. The completion of the Southern Pacific overland line undoubtedly led to the first marked forward movement. This was in the fall of 1884. Matters gradually got better. In a business way, and by the summer of 1885 there was a decided inclination on the part of long-headed people to invest in real estate and a few tracts were laid out.

It would perhaps be correct to date the advent of the boom at that time, but it was a boom of quite a mild variety. People had no conception of what was coming. Values doubled from 1881 to 1883, while the population did likewise, increasing from about 12,000 to 25,000. The progress could not be so much shown, through 1884 and into 1885.

The Santa F6 road was on its way into Los Angeles, reaching here in November, 1885. After that it is difficult to follow the course of the boom, so rapid and momentous was its advance. People poured in by thousands and prices of land climbed rapidly. Every body that could find an office went into the real estate business, either as an agent, a speculator or an operator.

Tracts of land were cut up into lots almost daily. Auctions, accompanied by brass bands and free lunches, drew their crowds. At private sales lines were formed before daybreak in front of the seller's office for fear there would not be enough lots to go around.

Just as always been the duldest of the year, this was the season of the boom. It had been driven to death. Everyone was loaded up with property and was a seller—at 33 1/3 per cent. profit, or just double what he had paid. When there are nineteen sellers to one buyer, the market is not in a normal condition, whether the commodity be wheat or mining stocks or real estate. Sales began to fall off. The brass bands ceased to draw such large crowds; the free lunch was accepted; also the free ride in the "royal tail-ho coach," but bids were not so promptly forthcoming, while the location of the land and the design of the hotel were subject to more careful scrutiny. Some cautious people went so far as to ask what was going to support the towns.

In September, 1887, sales had dropped nearly a couple of millions, to \$9,872,948; in October \$8,120,486, and in November, just when the real boom ought to have been commencing, they were down to \$5,819,646. Moreover, the Eastern visitors did not begin to arrive in any such enormous numbers as sanguine prophets had predicted. Those who did come were very shy. Finally, a good many became disgusted with the muddy streets, reckless real estate "sharps," and greedy speculators, and left the city.

The advance in values of real estate in Los Angeles, at that time a corner of Main street, could have been bought in 1860 for \$800 a front foot, in 1870 for \$600, in 1880 for \$1000. During the boom it was valued at \$10,000.

For a lot on Main street, which was sold in 1860 for \$200, \$800 a front foot was offered in 1887. Acreage property rose in like proportion, and meantime population continued to pour in.

As Los Angeles city property began to reach a point which were then considered being near the top of the boom in outside property was started. Great tracts of land were bought by speculators, and subdivided and sold in lots to suit purchasers. Some of the speculators were men of large capital, and some were not.

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changed hands a second time at the advance of 50 per cent over the original purchase price. The aggregate of the two days' sales was about \$75,000, and this before the survey was completed and without a single published announcement. The terms of payment were \$25 cash on each lot; sufficient to make one-third of purchase price April 1st; another third in six months and the remaining third in a year.

So passed the summer, when things were usually quiet in Los Angeles. The buyers were mostly our own people. The great cry of the speculators was that everyone should buy all he or she possibly could, to sell to the enormous crowd of land-hungry Easterners who would pour in that winter—the winter of 1887-8. As a consequence, every clerk, waiter, and car-driver, and servant-girl scrimped and saved to make a first payment of one-third on a lot

operahouse, but the site is now a hay-market.

The Woman's Committee was then agitating social reform and holding frequent meetings. There is still room for reform, as there always probably will be.

On December 15 a delegation from Oakland arrived with a banner inscribed "Los Angeles County: The Banner Republican County of the State." It was presented in recognition of the majority cast by Los Angeles at the late Presidential election. One of the delegates among the fifty-two counties of California. The banner had to be sent back in 1880.

Jeffrey-Lewis inaugurated the Los Angeles Theater December 17 with the play *Diplomacy*.

About seventy retail merchants met in Grand Army Hall and formed an anti-high-rent association.

1889.

On January 8 the Times announced that "Murchison's" true name was George Osgoodby, and published a detailed account of the circumstances under which the name was changed and published, the events following the publication, and the political excitement caused by it.

Sam Jones commenced a week's "revival work" at Hazard's Pavilion on January 15, during which time he succeeded in disengaging a great many people with his vulgarities. Of course he referred to this place, as he does to every city he visits, as "the wickedest city in the world."

There was a convention of boards of trade of Southern counties on January 15, which was attended by delegates from Inyo county, whose citizens were anxious for better communication with Los Angeles.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, California Commandery, held its first meeting in Southern California on January 18, which was attended by a delegate from San Francisco.

A mass-meeting was held January 21 to endorse the new city charter, then in the hands of the Legislature.

There were many idle men in town at the beginning of 1889.

On February 13 Judge Ross sentenced T. J. Cuddy to serve six months in jail for tampering with a witness in the States' case. Cuddy served his time, too.

The Democratic city convention on February 14 again nominated Mr. Bryson for Mayor. On the 18th the Republicans nominated H. T. H. who was elected. The municipal fight that year was a triangular one, the so-called "Citizens' Party" having nominated J. R. Toberman for Mayor. The campaign was the shortest on record, the election being held on the 21st. The Republicans made a clean sweep of the city, the Democrats failing even to get a Councilman. The vote for Mayor was: Hazard, 5484; Bryson, 3128; Toberman, 1423.

A joint meeting of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce was held February 23 to confer with the Board of Supervisors in order to try and devise some means by which assessments could be reduced and made more even with those of the balance of the State. The amount of money contributed to Sacramento has always been a sore point with Angelenos.

On February 28 the Grand Army posts of Los Angeles, many Southern California towns participating, gave a grand reception to the new Governor, Commander of California, George E. Gard.

The Orphans' Home, at the corner of Yale and Alpine streets, was opened to the public for inspection February 22.

There was another good excitement in Lower California at this time, and many people went down from Los Angeles.

Outside papers were commenting on the fact that the delinquent tax list amounted to \$200,000. One reason for this was the large number of "boom" lots which were held by outsiders; another, the difficulty of paying taxes, owing to lack of proper management in the Tax Collectors office. Hundreds of people stood in line for half a day, trying to get a chance to pay their taxes.

The Orange county division bill passed the Senate March 8 and went to the Governor for his signature.

J. Marion Brooks brought suit to test the legality of the new charter. The Supreme Court issued a writ restraining the Assessors from levying taxes until the suit was heard.

The location of the Southern California Insane Asylum and the Southern California Reformatory were then under discussion and developed a remarkable amount of bitterness and jealousy before the questions were settled.

Mrs. Hopkins-Seales and Southern Pacific officials arrived in Mrs. Hopkins' special car April 15 and went to Redlands, where the lady had a large tract of land.

In May the Supervisors made a trip over the line of the "National Boulevard" to Santa Monica, and the citizens were congratulated on the beautiful length there would be a thoroughfare from Los Angeles to the sea that would be a credit to the county. It is still a case of hope deferred.

The police department was again in a demoralized condition. Maj. Furey had been crowded out of the Board of Police Commissioners and G. Gilbert Dexter appointed in his place. A number of officers were removed without cause.

The idea of completing the Tenth street hotel was to be finally abandoned at the end of May, although several more futile attempts to place the enterprise on its feet were afterward made.

A. H. Denker, of Hammel & Denker, had received information that Specie's mill would establish a beet-sugar refinery on the Coast during the next twelve months. Mr. Denker is himself engaged just now in arranging a co-operative beet-sugar factory in the Cahuenga Valley.

The Los Angeles cable, railroad system was opened June 8, from the seventh street power house to Arcadia street. On the 15th a banquet was given to Hon. J. F. Crank, the originator of the system, at the California Club. What to do with the efficient, partially completed Government building on Main street was then a leading question. It had served its purpose as a "boomer" of real estate and some schemers were trying to repeat the deal by having this location abandoned, and another structure built elsewhere.

The Chamber of Commerce wanted work stopped, but the Board of Trade thought it ought to go ahead.

Deputy Auditor Lauterbach skipped out in June under a cloud.

That month the *redolent ordinis* proved its efficacy as a destroyer of the white scale bug in Mr. Wolfkill's orchard on Alameda street.

On July 17 Chief of Police Burns was deposed and J. M. Glass was appointed in his place. Mr. Glass is still Chief and has given satisfaction in the conduct of his difficult office.

In July the question of the disposition of the sewage of the city came up in the utilization of the sewage by irrigation and opposed the ocean outlet sewer scheme. It was a hard battle, but when the smoke cleared away on August

30 the outfall project was found to have been defeated at the polls.

The Chamber of Commerce sent for samples of sugar beets to fifty farmers who had received imported German seed from the Watsonville factory, but only a very few responded. One farmer had eaten the beets raised today. The same indifference prevails today. A few weeks ago the Chamber sent out several thousand circulars to ascertain how much land could be depended upon for beet sugar culture, and received only twenty-three replies.

A banquet was given at the Nadeau on July 19 in honor of the completion of the two viaducts over the Los Angeles River.

The Boyle Heights branch of the cable road was opened August 3 with much rejoicing.

Another big hotel project came up in that month. Ex-Mayor Beaudry was intending to build a five or six-story hotel on his 485 feet lot on New High street.

Hickey and Ben Edelman were indicted by the grand jury August 24 for forging county warrants. That was more than two years ago, but no convictions have been had.

On August 24 the new United States cruiser Charleston put into San Pedro, having made an official trip from Port Harford to Santa Barbara. The Charleston was at San Pedro again this year on her return from Chile.

A portion of the Senate Committee on Arid Lands, consisting of Senators Stewart and Regan, arrived in Los Angeles September 1 and visited San Pedro with a committee of citizens. They then went to Santa Monica, where the Senators made speeches at the Arcadia.

Baseless charges having been made against the City Engineer, the management of the Santa Monica Soldiers' Home, an investigation was made by the Board of Managers in October, which resulted in the vindication of Gov. Freichel, whose cause was strongly championed by the Times.

The managers were afterward given a banquet, at which the Governor, Col. Markham and other distinguished gentlemen were present.

On November 2 the third section of the cable road from Arcadia street to Downey avenue was opened.

Heavy rains did much damage to cable-power houses and river bridges in December.

A Commission of Engineers appointed by the Council to investigate the sewerage problem, reported December 23, at length. They stated in their report that the sewer farm scheme was practicable.

1890.

On February 15, 1890, it was announced that L. W. Hellman had purchased an interest in the Bank of San Francisco. Mr. Hellman, who had been in the city since he was a boy, was now residing and managing the bank.

The city directory of Los Angeles for 1890 contained 80,000 names, which was supposed to show a population of 90,000. The directory was a premature one.

On March 6 the election for bonds for an interior system of sewers was carried by a vote of more than 400 over and above the necessary two-thirds vote. The elections for storm-drain bonds, however, were held subsequently, on separate days, and were defeated.

The Cross road from Los Angeles to Pasadena was opened March 12 in the presence of thousands of visitors. This grand reception to the new Governor, Commander of California, George E. Gard.

The California Teachers' Association convention, held at the Congregational church on March 18.

A State convention of fruit men was then also in session.

Gov. Waterman and Representative Vandever were at that time agitating the bill for the reorganization of the State, but their efforts met with little encouragement from the people of this section.

On March 27 G. Gordon Adams, a well-known attorney, formerly of Tombstone, shot himself while cleaning a rifle. The circumstances of the killing were shrouded in mystery.

The present quarters of the Chamber of Commerce, in old Armory Hall, were opened March 24. The question of permanent exhibits in the East was then being discussed, and the Chicago exhibit had been established by the liberal help of the Santa Fé company.

The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting on April 1 to consider the necessity of opening First street through the hills. The necessity still remains, but that street is not yet opened.

Anticipated in the Times in April showed the manner in which opportunities for the profitable investment of money are overlooked in this section. Money was being hoarded, but still in being shipped from this city to San Diego. The wool was grown on sheep pastured in Lower California. The merchants in this city supplied the sheepmen and took the wool off their hands; then shipping it to a company in the city of Lower California, by rail to San Diego and thence by steamer. It was manufactured into cloth at Ensenada, then shipped back to the city and around over the Santa Fé to El Paso, whence it went to the City.

Early in April it was announced that Gov. Waterman had determined to withdraw from the gubernatorial contest.

The apportionment of delegates to the State Republican Convention gave the sixth district the largest number of delegates out of a total of 677. Los Angeles had increased her representation from 28, four years before, to 68—or, including Orange, which was then part of this county, to 71—a gain of over 90 per cent.

The Sixth District had nearly 28 per cent of the total vote in the convention.

J. F. Crank took charge of the cable railroad system in place of J. C. Robinson.

There was a flurry at that time among the lower end of the County Board of Cultural Commission, insisting on the spraying of infested trees with washes which many fruit-growers believed to be worthless, if not harmful.

In the case of the City Bank, Judge Yandell, on April 29 decided that the provision in regard to loaning city money to banks was constitutional, and that it was the Treasurer's duty to comply with the order of the Council. The case was afterward carried higher and an opposite decision obtained.

The Southern California Press Association referred to a committee a motion to commit the entire Southern Press of the State to the policy of State division, an action which aroused much unfavorable criticism from the Northern papers.

In May the farmers of the Cahuenga Valley started an agitation for a market-house where they could sell their produce without the intervention of middlemen. The market-house on Broadway was afterward started as a private enterprise, but it has not "filled the bill." What is wanted is a regular

old-fashioned market place, where produce can be sold from the wagons of the producers.

Col. W. H. H. Russell was tried by court-martial and sentenced to be discharged from the National Guard.

President Huntington and party, of the Southern Pacific, visited Los Angeles in May and inspected San Pedro harbor. To a Times reporter Mr. Huntington said:

San Pedro is the only proper place down here for a deep-water harbor, but private citizens and corporations cannot improve it. The Government must do that, and I am as anxious as any of the people in Los Angeles to see it improved. Santa Monica and Redondo can never be anything more than roadsteads, but we will improve Santa Monica.

On June 7 an election was held for the purpose of voting for agents to the issue of Courthouse bonds to the amount of \$300,000. More than two-thirds of the votes cast were in favor of the bonds.

The Los Angeles County Republican Convention of July 8 unanimously endorsed Col. Markham for the gubernatorial nomination. On the 23d the Democrats met and endorsed Stephen M. White.

Ex-State Senator Charles McClay died at San Pedro, July 19, after a long illness. He had been Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Hanchette's mysterious disappearance from Chicago has since furnished much subject for speculation.

The Board of Supervisors requested Justice of the Peace Lockwood to resign, he having been arrested upon a criminal charge. Lockwood is now a fugitive from justice. At the same time J. M. Amador had been captured and locked up in the County Jail.

In August the City Council was much occupied with the question of bank taxation, there being a general opinion that the banks were not paying their proper share of the taxes.

The county Probationists nominated a full ticket August 18, with E. E. Polard of Azusa for Sheriff.

Articles of incorporation of the Los Angeles Terminal Railway Company were filed August 27. The franchise was granted by the Council September 8.

The Sixth District Congressional Convention, which had been adjourned from Fresno, where it had been unable to reach a conclusion, met at Ventura September 4. The Democrats met at San Diego on the 15th and nominated W. J. Curtis of San Bernardino.

On September 16 Superior Judge Shaw issued an order relieving Robert Platt from the office of County Collector. W. H. McDonald having retired from his bond, and Mr. Platt having failed to provide another surety. Platt was short in his accounts.

The campaign of 1890 was opened by the Republicans of Los Angeles on September 13. The Democrats met at San Diego on the 15th and nominated W. J. Curtis of San Bernardino.

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Hon. W. H. Mills was tendered a reception at the Chamber of Commerce on February 7. Mr. Mills in a speech urged the development of our educational facilities, for which this climate is specially suited, and called attention to Ann Arbor, Mich., where there are 4000 students, which makes a population of 12,000.

On the 10th the Chamber gave a reception to President Manvel of the Santa Fé. Mr. Manvel said that nothing since the boom had been so beneficial to Southern California as the Charles Dudley Warner articles in Harper's Monthly. He believed that the article had put more information into the homes than any other agency. The magazine has a circulation of 100,000 copies in England. Mr. Manvel had not left with scarcely any necessities to prepare the article, with the stipulation on his part that it should embody only his honest opinion, for he would come under no other condition. The chief portions of the article were reprinted.

The Supreme Court that month finally decided the celebrated case of Pio Pico, the venerable ex-Governor of California versus Cohn, the decision being adverse to the claimant. Don Pio Pico is now left with scarcely any necessities of life, where he formerly was the owner of countless acres and herds of cattle.

The first bankers' convention ever held in California convened in the Council chamber of the City Hall March 21.

The Los Angeles fair, with products for the Chicago orange carnival, left on March 29. The exhibit did much to advertise the resources of Southern California.

Secretary of War Proctor arrived in Los Angeles April 1, on his way from an inspection of the army posts. He went to San Diego to look into the matter of a site for a military post there.

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Hon. W. H. Mills was tendered a reception at the Chamber of Commerce on February 7. Mr. Mills in a speech urged the development of our educational facilities, for which this climate is specially suited, and called attention to Ann Arbor, Mich., where there are 4000 students, which makes a population of 12,000.

On the 10th the Chamber gave a reception to President Manvel of the Santa Fé. Mr. Manvel said that nothing since the boom had been so beneficial to Southern California as the Charles Dudley Warner articles in Harper's Monthly. He believed that the article had put more information into the homes than any other agency. The magazine has a circulation of 100,000 copies in England. Mr. Manvel had not left with scarcely any necessities to prepare the article, with the stipulation on his part that it should embody only his honest opinion, for he would come under no other condition. The chief portions of the article were reprinted.

The Supreme Court that month finally decided the celebrated case of Pio Pico, the venerable ex-Governor of California versus Cohn, the decision being adverse to the claimant. Don Pio Pico is now left with scarcely any necessities of life, where he formerly was the owner of countless acres and herds of cattle.

The first bankers' convention ever held in California convened in the Council chamber of the City Hall March 21.

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les, but there has been no systematic attempt to develop the game.

The Los Angeles College of Medicine was inaugurated on October 14, the opening ceremonies being held at Nadeau Hall.

The last spike was driven in the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad at the Cajon Pass on Monday, November 2, the ceremony being held at the junction of the line from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The saloon-keepers had organized a "League of Freedom," and were fighting the high license ordinance. The Times published figures showing that of 280 members of the order only sixty were possibly Americans.

The San Diego papers were crowing over the railroad situation and denying that through trains would run from the East into Los Angeles over the Atlantic and Pacific.

At this time there was a movement to build a cable road down First street and across the river to Evergreen Cemetery. At a meeting \$40,000 was subscribed within an hour. The cable road company built that and other roads.

The municipal election of December, 1885, turned mainly on the question of high license, and high license won. The Democrats, however, made desperate efforts, but the new Council stood twelve Republican Councilmen to three Democrats.

Discussing the transformation of Los Angeles into a beautiful modern city, The Times quoted the following quaint remarks from a petition of Don Leonardo Cota, in 1745, praying the Ayuntamiento to petition the Governor for an order upon all the inhabitants to plaster and whitewash the fronts of their houses:

"If I succeed in this I shall be satisfied to have cooperated somewhat toward the glory of my country. The time has arrived for Los Angeles to figure in the political world, and, although still small, it is to show its magnificence so that the traveler coming to visit may be able to say: 'I have seen the city of the future, the city of the future, and all around me are more like burial mounds of the ancient nomads than habitations for a free people.'"

What would Don Leonardo say were he to visit Los Angeles today?

On December 3 H. Howland applied to the Council for a franchise to construct an electric or cable railroad, with double track, from the Plaza, along Los Angeles street to the southern limits, with branches to the city, Main and Pico streets. The Los Angeles and Pico street roads were built, but owing to financial complications shut down after running a short time. The line to the southern city limits is now rebuilt and operated by the Consolidated Electric Company, which will probably, before long, start up the Pico street road.

On December 30 work was commenced on the Temple street cable road.

THE BOOM.

A Land Case Which Has Not Been Paralleled in America.

1885.

In the Annual Trade Number of THE TIMES, on January 1, 1886, a population of 35,000 was claimed, and a population of 100,000 within ten years confidently expected. There were 200 miles of railroad in the county, namely, to Santa Monica, to Santa Ana, to the Kern county line and to Pasadena. Buildings to the value of \$1,200,000 had been erected in Los Angeles during 1885.

Interest was high at this time, borrowers on good real estate security having to pay from 12 to 15 per cent.

This month the Santa Fé made an agreement with the Southern Pacific, by which it was allowed to use the track of the latter company from Colton to Los Angeles.

On Tuesday, January 19, Los Angeles suffered severely from another flood, the fourth in the series. The river rose rapidly, became an angry, turbid stream and went roaring down, bankful. Bridges were torn away and a considerable portion of the city along the banks inundated. Several lives were lost and many narrowly escaped. Deputy Marshal Martin Aguirre—afterwards Sheriff—distinguished himself in saving life at the risk of his own. Not a vestige was left of the levee built by the city the previous summer at a cost of \$10,000. This flood led to renewed movements for the proper protection of the river by durable levees, work which is now completed on both banks and it is hoped, will prevent further overflows.

On February 3 the celebrated Perkins-Baldwin \$500,000 breach-of-promise suit commenced in the Superior Court, the proceedings being fully reported from day to day in THE TIMES.

In March there was a terrific rate war between the local railroad companies. Rates to Kansas City went down to 88, and for a few minutes on the 6th, tickets to that place were sold at \$1. First-class tickets to Chicago were sold at \$1.50, and a severe cutting of freight rates. The fight lasted several weeks.

On March 12 there was a consultation among citizens as to the way to get over, through or under the First street hill. The question still remains unsolved.

A cremation society was organized March 13. It is still the only one on the coast, and bodies are sent here from long distances to be cremated.

The long-contested high license contest was ended March 16, when the ordinance was declared valid by the Supreme Court.

Pasadena opened a citrus fair on St. Patrick's day, the 17th, and a citrus fair was about to be opened in Los Angeles on April 2. Los Angeles opened a citrus fair under auspices of the County Pioneers' Society.

The Board of Trade was about that time occupied with the questions of the use of free spins in the manufacture of sweet wines; the improvement of San Pedro harbor; a division of the State for judicial purposes, and a building for the United States offices.

Los Angeles city and county had grown more rapidly in population and prosperity during the past year than during any other of its history. The population of the city was estimated at 85,000, and of the whole county at 70,000.

In that month the Board of Trade drew attention to the desirability of a railroad to Southwestern Nevada. There is now a good prospect that such a line will be commenced within a year.

There was an anti-Chinese agitation in Los Angeles at that time, and a boycott was against all who employed Chinese. A great majority of the citizens, however, refused to be dictated to as to whom they should employ or patronize. The boycott has never been in favor in Los Angeles, the people being too intelligent and independent. A mass-meeting to discuss the question was held on the first of May, when Rev. K. F. Eakin, Union organizer of the "Anti-Chinese" Non-Partisan Association," delivered an address.

At the instigation of Mayor Spence a committee of the Council was appointed to look into the question of the city's interest in lands and endeavor to save the city some portion of its real

estate. This was a case of locking the stable door after the horse had been stolen. Of the thousands of acres once owned by the city, scarcely anything was then left, and now practically nothing at all, while the city has nothing to show for the valuable property it has frittered away.

On June 19 the announcement was made that the St. Vincent Catholic property had been purchased for hotel purposes, and the citizens congratulated themselves that Los Angeles would have a hotel in a garden. The Broadway market and Armory Hall building now stands on a portion of the property and the "hotel in a garden" has not yet materialized.

Monrovia had been started the previous month by an excursion and land sale. On June 22 the Pasadena correspondent of THE TIMES noted with surprise that fifty acres of unimproved land at Monrovia had been sold for \$20,000. Within twelve months lots were selling in that young city at \$150 a front foot.

Los Angeles and Kansas City were then both booming, and were in the habit of comparing the amount of their real estate transfers. In May Kansas City had reached as high as \$2,500,000 in one week, a point which Los Angeles passed in July and August, 1887.

Port street (now Broadway) began to come to the front about this time. Six months previously there had been little, if any, surface indication that the city was about to become a business thoroughfare. The first move was the erection of Earl B. Miller's block on the west side, between First and Second. The lot at the southwest corner of Second street had just been sold to the city by the late Mayor.

The Nadeau Hotel was formally inaugurated July 5 with a banquet and ball. On the same day a trial pit was made on the Temple street cable road.

Many locations were bidding for the postoffice, then on Spring street near First. In July it was decided to move it to a site opposite the Baker Block, offered by W. Hellman, R. S. Baker and others. Part of the scheme was a superb hotel, five stories high, which never materialized. The postoffice remained there until it was removed to its present temporary location on Broadway.

The hill water question was still troubling residents of that section in the summer of 1886.

On July 29 1500 Grand Army veterans arrived in Los Angeles on the Pacific coast. More followed and they were given a cordial welcome. On "Los Angeles Day," August 16th, there was a still larger excursion of veterans from San Francisco.

A number of the crowds of visitors who had been swarming to Los Angeles for over a year, the statement was published that 74,362 guests were entertained at the principal hotels from January 1, 1885, to December 26, 1885.

The discovery of a ledge of gold-bearing rock on Wilson's Peak created some excitement in August. There have been a number of discoveries of gold in the Sierra Madre, but nothing of importance has yet been developed.

The real estate transfers had by this time become of such great importance that on August 22, in addition to its daily list, THE TIMES commenced to publish a weekly table detailing the sales of the week. Real estate was by this time the all-absorbing subject of discussion.

A list of buildings being erected, or about to be commenced, filled a column and a half on August 24.

A number of grape and wine men met in the Board of Trade rooms on August 23 and passed a resolution indorsing L. J. Rose for Governor of the State.

They also organized the Grape Growers' Association of Southern California. The question of taxes in connection with the fortification of sweet wines was troubling the vignerons at that time.

The Republican State Convention met in Los Angeles on August 25, with Gen. W. H. Barnes as chairman. The principal candidates for Governor were: Swift, Hartson, Dimond and Blake. Besides these there were Reed, McComb and Adams. Swift was nominated by a vote of 100 to 80.

On November 11 the Board of Supervisors granted a franchise for the construction of a water tunnel. The tunnel was not yet become a first-class project.

Albert George Baynton, the brutal murderer of his wife and James B. Kipp, was hanged on November 11 at the Los Angeles Hotel at Pasadena. The formal opening with a ball November 17.

On the same day Col. Markham was presented with a testimonial by the Board of Trade, in appreciation of his Congressional record for most of his life.

There was a great demand for houses to rent at this time, and the woes of unfortunate heads of families who were compelled to hunt shelter occupied considerable space in the papers.

The Republican city convention on November 30 nominated Dr. L. W. French for Mayor. On the following day the Democrats nominated W. H. Workman (who was elected).

The prisoners were transferred to the new jail December 1st. At the same time plans were being prepared for the Phillips Block, on the old jail site.

Chief of Police Davis was on the defense in December, 1886, charged with having a hand in the endless Chinese gambling scandals. His resignation was demanded and accepted by the City Council.

The Richmond fire alarm system was introduced in December.

The recent cut in railroad rates had flooded Los Angeles with an army of tramps and *chivaliers d'industrie*. In December of that year there was a movement among a score or so of Los Angeles people to go to Topolobampo, on the Gulf of California, and join the Owen colony organization there. Meetings were held regularly for several weeks to discuss the scheme, but on receipt of unfavorable accounts from Capt. Alvan D. Brock, who was "in it," the plan was ultimately abandoned, and a cooperative scheme in Los Angeles county inaugurated instead, resulting in the California Cooperative Colony, now known as Clearwater, upon which tract the new Terminal railroad has a station.

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The headquarters of the Department of Arizona had been located in Los Angeles, and on February 8 a reception was tendered to Gen. Miles and staff.

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The contested election case of Lynch versus Vandever, for Congress, was then on. Testimony was being taken before a notary public.

On March 6 work was commenced by the Santa Fé company on the Los Angeles River levee.

There was a little small-pox scare in Los Angeles in March, caused by a few mild cases of the disease. Members of the State Board of Health came down to investigate, and were accused of a tendency to exaggerate the danger.

A pipe-line was to be built from the San Pedro oil fields to Los Angeles, but the project fell through.

On March 13 County Tax Collector El Hammond skipped out, leaving his accounts short over \$12,000. He has not yet turned up.

A real estate exchange was incorporated April 2. Its life was nevertheless not eventful.

On April 9 J. F. Crank and Herman Silver applied to the Council for a franchise for the construction of the present cable system. After considerable delay and holding back on the part of the Council, the franchise was granted.

Assistant Supervising Architect Fisher arrived on April 18 from Washington and opened his office at the corner of the Federal building. Only four bids were presented—Hellman, Haas & Co., northwest corner Los Angeles and Aliso streets, 111 by 181 feet, \$100,000; O. T. Johnson, northeast corner Main and Pico, 129 by 158 feet, \$60,000; St. Vincent Hotel Company, northwest corner Fort and Seventh, 110 by 150 feet, \$1; G. Kerckhoff et al., southeast corner Main and Winston, 142 feet 4 inches by 147 feet 9 inches, \$25,000.

The first thing usually done was to build a hotel. Cement sidewalks, brick blocks, a public hall and a street railroad soon followed. A miniature city appeared like a scene conjured up by the pen and pencil.

The National Opera Company, composed of 305 persons, opened a season of opera at Hazard's Pavilion on May 16.

Col. George E. Waring, an Eastern sewer expert, having been engaged for the purpose, addressed a communication to the Council on the sewerage question.

Col. Waring said in his report: "There is no question in the mind of any engineer familiar with the disposal of sewage by irrigation as to the propriety and advantage of that process."

Commencing June 1 the Santa Fé trains ran into the city from the east over the company's own tracks.

Ex-Mayor E. F. Spence donated \$50,000 in property for an astronomical observatory to be erected in Los Angeles county. The glass for the telescope is being ground in the East. The observatory will go on Wilson's Peak.

A nail factory was considered a certainty in June, 1887, but the project fell through. The good iron was sold and many other factories in Los Angeles.

The first cremation took place June 16 in the Rosedale crematory.

The first of the great ranches was announced—the San Joaquin ranch to Leland Stanford for \$1,400,000; the Chico ranch to the same, price not stated, and the Buenos Ayres ranch to John W. Hoyt for \$488,700.

The Buenos Ayres was sold and at attempt at subdivision was made, but the scheme fell through with the boom and only a few, unfinished hotel marks the site of "Sunset." Mr. Wolfkill having the site of the endless Chinese gambling scandals. His resignation was demanded and accepted by the City Council.

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height, and shortly afterward commenced to subside. A glance at the rise, progress and fall of this remarkable boom in real estate speculation will here be appropriate.

It is as difficult to fix the date of the commencement of the boom as it is to say when a storm begins that starts in as a gentle wind. The completion of the Southern Pacific overland line undoubtedly led to the first marked forward movement. This was in the fall of 1881. Matters gradually got better, in a business way, and by the summer of 1883 there was a decided inclination on the part of long-headed people to invest in real estate and a few tracts were laid out. It would perhaps be correct to date the advent of the boom at that time, but it was a boom of quite a mild variety. Paul had not yet come to what was coming. Values doubled from 1881 to 1883, while the population did likewise, increasing from about 12,000 to 25,000. The progress continued, as already shown, through 1884 and into 1885. The Santa Fé made its first trip into Los Angeles, reaching here in November, 1885. After that it is difficult to follow the course of the boom, so rapid and immense was the advance.

People poured in by thousands and the price of land rose to a point where it was no longer possible to buy it. There was no lack of it in the country. Some of the new towns laid out during this period, outside of Los Angeles, contained in themselves and their surroundings elements of solid worth which were not to be found in the country. Others were mere foundations of the credulity of the public and the general scramble in real estate whatever and wherever it was.

The advance in values of real estate was not confined to the business property in Los Angeles at that time. A corner of Main street, that had been bought in 1860 for \$800 a front foot, in 1870 for \$600, in 1880 for \$1000. During the boom it was valued at \$1,500 a front foot, and in 1883, for \$20 a front foot. A lot of 1883 for \$20 a front foot was sold in 1883 for \$20 a front foot. Acreage property rose in like proportions, and meantime population continued to pour in.

As Los Angeles city property began to rise in value, so did the country. As being near the top notch, the boom in outside property was started. Great tracts of land were bought by speculators, and subdivided and sold in lots to suit purchasers. Some of the speculators were not to be trusted, and some had next to none. They took their chances of coming out ahead, and nearly all of them did. New life was put in many small places, previously settled, and many new enterprises were started. The country was generally touched. Some of the land, which only a few years before could scarcely have been shown, with proper cultivation, to be among the best, was bought at exorbitant prices, but slightly later, soon began to rise in response to the great demand. Lands four miles outside the city limits of Los Angeles, that were sold for \$1 an acre in 1868, rose to \$1000 an acre in some cases.

The new wave of the boom was to build a hotel. Cement sidewalks, brick blocks, a public hall and a street railroad soon followed. A miniature city appeared like a scene conjured up by the pen and pencil.

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During the season of 1886-7 as many as 1200 persons sometimes came in by one excursion. During the month of December, 1886, fully 5000 excursionists and regular passengers arrived in Los Angeles by all the routes.

The Santa Fé induced a sharp competition in freights. During 1886 fruit shippers of Sacramento were paying \$600 a carload, while those of South-

ern California procured transportation to the same point for \$800 a carload.

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There was a little small-pox scare in Los Angeles in March, caused by a few mild cases of the disease. Members of the State Board of Health came down to investigate, and were accused of a tendency to exaggerate the danger.

A pipe-line was to be built from the San Pedro oil fields to Los Angeles, but the project fell through.

On March 13 County Tax Collector El Hammond skipped out, leaving his accounts short over \$12,000. He has not yet turned up.

A real estate exchange was incorporated April 2. Its life was nevertheless not eventful.

On April 9 J. F. Crank and Herman Silver applied to the Council for a franchise for the construction of the present cable system. After considerable delay and holding back on the part of the Council, the franchise was granted.

Assistant Supervising Architect Fisher arrived on April 18 from Washington and opened his office at the corner of the Federal building. Only four bids were presented—Hellman, Haas & Co., northwest corner Los Angeles and Aliso streets, 111 by 181 feet, \$100,000; O. T. Johnson, northeast corner Main and Pico, 129 by 158 feet, \$60,000; St. Vincent Hotel Company, northwest corner Fort and Seventh, 110 by 150 feet, \$1; G. Kerckhoff et al., southeast corner Main and Winston, 142 feet 4 inches by 147 feet 9 inches, \$25,000.

The first thing usually done was to build a hotel. Cement sidewalks, brick blocks, a public hall and a street railroad soon followed. A miniature city appeared like a scene conjured up by the pen and pencil.

The National Opera Company, composed of 305 persons, opened a season of opera at Hazard's Pavilion on May 16.

Col. George E. Waring, an Eastern sewer expert, having been engaged for the purpose, addressed a communication to the Council on the sewerage question.

Col. Waring said in his report: "There is no question in the mind of any engineer familiar with the disposal of sewage by irrigation as to the propriety and advantage of that process."

Commencing June 1 the Santa Fé trains ran into the city from the east over the company's own tracks.

Ex-Mayor E. F. Spence donated \$50,000 in property for an astronomical observatory to be erected in Los Angeles county. The glass for the telescope is being ground in the East. The observatory will go on Wilson's Peak.

A nail factory was considered a certainty in June, 1887, but the project fell through. The good iron was sold and many other factories in Los Angeles.

The first cremation took place June 16 in the Rosedale crematory.

The first of the great ranches was announced—the San Joaquin ranch to Leland Stanford for \$1,400,000; the Chico ranch to the same, price not stated, and the Buenos Ayres ranch to John W. Hoyt for \$488,700.

The Buenos Ayres was sold and at attempt at subdivision was made, but the scheme fell through with the boom and only a few, unfinished hotel marks the site of "Sunset." Mr. Wolfkill having the site of the endless Chinese gambling scandals. His resignation was demanded and accepted by the City Council.

height, and shortly afterward commenced to subside. A glance at the rise, progress and fall of this remarkable boom in real estate speculation will here be appropriate.

It is as difficult to fix the date of the commencement of the boom as it is to say when a storm begins that starts in as a gentle wind. The completion of the Southern Pacific overland line undoubtedly led to the first marked forward movement. This was in the fall of 1881. Matters gradually got better, in a business way, and by the summer of 1883 there was a decided inclination on the part of long-headed people to invest in real estate and a few tracts were laid out. It would perhaps be correct to date the advent of the boom at that time, but it was a boom of quite a mild variety. Paul had not yet come to what was coming. Values doubled from 1881 to 1883, while the population did likewise, increasing from about 12,000 to 25,000. The progress continued, as already shown, through 1884 and into 1885. The Santa Fé made its first trip into Los Angeles, reaching here in November, 1885. After that it is difficult to follow the course of the boom, so rapid and immense was the advance.

People poured in by thousands and the price of land rose to a point where it was no longer possible to buy it. There was no lack of it in the country. Some of the new towns laid out during this period, outside of Los Angeles, contained in themselves and their surroundings elements of solid worth which were not to be found in the country. Others were mere foundations of the credulity of the public and the general scramble in real estate whatever and wherever it was.

The advance in values of real estate was not confined to the business property in Los Angeles at that time. A corner of Main street, that had been bought in 1860 for \$800 a front foot, in 1870 for \$600, in 1880 for \$1000. During the boom it was valued at \$1,500 a front foot, and in 1883, for \$20 a front foot. A lot of 1883 for \$20 a front foot was sold in 1883 for \$20 a front foot. Acreage property rose in like proportions, and meantime population continued to pour in.

As Los Angeles city property began to rise in value, so did the country. As being near the top notch, the boom in outside property was started. Great tracts of land were bought by speculators, and subdivided and sold in lots to suit purchasers. Some of the speculators were not to be trusted, and some had next to none. They took their chances of coming out ahead, and

operahouse, but the site is now a hay-market.

The Woman's Committee was then agitating social reform and holding frequent meetings. There is still room for reform, as there always probably will be.

On December 15 a delegation from Oakland arrived with a banner inscribed "Los Angeles County of the State." It was presented in recognition of the majority cast by Los Angeles at the late Presidential election—the largest among all the fifty-two counties of California. The banner had to be sent back in 1890.

Jeffrey Lewis inaugurated the Los Angeles Theater December 17 with the play *Diogenes*.

About seventy retail merchants met in Grand Army Hall and formed an anti-high-rent association.

1889.

On January 8 the Times announced that "Nicholson's true name was George Oroskov," and published a detailed account of the circumstances under which the letter was written and published, the events following the publication, and the political excitement caused by it.

San Jose commenced a week's "revival work" at Hazard's pavilion on January 13, during which time he succeeded in disgusting a great many people with his vulgarities. Of course he referred to this place, as he does to every city he visits, as "the wickedest city in the world."

There was a convention of boards of trade of Southern counties on January 15, which was attended by delegates from Inyo county, whose citizens were anxious for better communication with Los Angeles.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, California Commandery, held its first meeting in Southern California on January 18, which was attended by a delegate from San Francisco.

A mass-meeting was held January 21 to indorse the new city charter, then in the hands of the Legislature.

There were many idle men in town at the beginning of 1890.

On February 13 Judge Ross sentenced T. J. Cuddy to serve six months in jail for tampering with a United States juror. And Cuddy served his time, too.

The Democratic city convention on February 14th again nominated Mr. Bryson for Mayor. On the 18th the Republicans nominated H. T. Hazard, who was elected. The municipal fight that year was a triangular one, the so-called "Citizens Party" having nominated G. T. Hornum for Mayor. The campaign was the shortest on record, the election being held on the 21st. The Republicans made a clean sweep, the Democrats failing even to get a Councilman. The vote, for Mayor, was: Hazard, 5484; Bryson, 3128; Toberman, 1429.

A joint meeting of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce was held February 23 to confer with the Board of Supervisors in order to try and devise some means by which assessments could be reduced and made more even with those of the balance of the State. The amount of money contributed to Sacramento has always been a sore point with Angelenos.

On February 28 the Grand Army posts of Los Angeles, many Southern California towns participating, gave a grand reception to the new Department Commander of California, George E. Gard.

The Orphans' Home, at the corner of Yale and Alameda streets, was opened to the public for inspection February 22.

There was another good excitement in Lower California at this time, and many people went down from Los Angeles.

Outside papers were commenting on the fact that the delinquent tax list amounted to \$200,000. One reason for this was the large number of "boom" lots which were held by outsiders; another, the difficulty of paying taxes, owing to lack of proper management in the Tax Collectors' office. Hundreds of people stood in line for half a day, trying to get a chance to pay their taxes.

The Orange county division bill passed the Senate March 8 and went to the Governor for his signature.

J. Marion Brooks brought suit to test the legality of the new charter. The Supreme Court issued a writ restraining the Assessors from levying taxes until the suit was heard.

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Hon. W. H. Mills was tendered a reception at the Chamber of Commerce February 7. Mr. Mills in a speech urged the development of our educational facilities, for which this city is well known.

On July 7 there was the first general meeting of King's Daughters from all points of Southern California, at Redondo Beach. The order had been organized in Los Angeles three years previously.

A bitter and determined fight between the electric and cable railroad systems commenced end of July.

The cruiser Charleston, on her return from the Chilean coast, called at Redondo Beach on July 23, where she was visited by many thousands of people. The vessel also stopped at San Pedro, Santa Monica and other places along the Coast.

The county officials first occupied their quarters in the new Courthouse August 9.

The City Engineer reported to the Council that the supply pipe of the Citizens' Water Company was inadequate, and recommended that a larger one be put in at once, which has not yet been done.

The importation of a cargo of scale-infested orange trees to San Pedro from Tahiti, by Messrs. & Son of Pomona, resulted in much trouble for the inspectors and the Horticultural Commissioners, who seized the trees, which are still at San Pedro, many of them now dead. It having been found impossible to eradicate the bugs.

Senator Clayton arrived in Los Angeles August 17, accompanied by Gov. Markham and Paris Kilbourn, and visited the National Guard encampment at Santa Monica. Mr. Clayton also went to San Pedro and Redondo, to inspect the harbor and the places, and was given a reception in Los Angeles by the Chamber of Commerce.

A County Auditor Convers How did August 18.

At 4 p.m. on Saturday, August 22, the first granulated and refined sugar ever manufactured in Southern California was turned out from the factory at Chino. Since then, until the factory was recently closed for the season, the output has been nearly 2,000,000 pounds. A large excursion went down the Los Angeles river to celebrate the opening of the factory.

Simpson Tabernacle, free of debt, was formally dedicated Sunday, September 27.

The Y.M.C.A. building was formally opened October 6, Gov. Markham being present.

The week ending October 24 was a busy one for Los Angeles. Among other events were: Agricultural meeting, Horticultural show, State Irrigation meeting, Beckers' Convention, State Farmers' Alliance and People's Party Convention.

G. J. Griffith was shot and wounded on October 28 by Frank Burkett, who afterward shot and killed himself.

A formal celebration of the opening of the Terminal railroad from Los Angeles to Long Beach was held at the latter place November 7.

The Catholic Orphan Asylum on Boyle Heights was formally dedicated on Thanksgiving day, November 28.

DELUSIONS.

In the time when the sunlight is fading, In the hour 'twixt day and the dark, Steals o'er me a spirit, invading My thoughts with a hush and I hark To the murmuring muses—

They would waken a song from my heart, They would tap at the fountain that's brimming, And sip of its fullness a part. Or, mayhap, in the flush of the morning, When the dew beams as gems on the grass,

And the sunshine all earth is adorning, "Cross my vision this phantom will pass— I will fancy that I have met him, In a realm where the poet is found, Should I yield to the thoughts that invade me."

West the words as my fancy abounds, And away to a quiet seclusion, With a strain all seeming I'll stray, Where I wrestle alone with delusion For all of a night or a day.

But the feeling that fills me is fleeting, My fancy has gone as it came, by the words I write are but cheating. The thought and the thinker the same, But again I am seized by the dream, Steals into my being somehow, 'Till I never am safe from intrusion— I am just getting through with one now.

Perris, Cal., Nov. 29, 1891.

BEET SUGAR.

A Co-operative Factory to be Established Near Los Angeles.

The cultivation of the sugar beet promises to become an important branch of agriculture in Southern California, under the stimulus of the bounty of 2 cents a pound granted by Congress. The Chino beet sugar factory in San Bernardino county closed down recently for the season after a successful run, during which nearly 2,000,000 pounds of granulated sugar were manufactured. Under favorable conditions the grower may count upon a net profit of from \$30 to \$40 an acre from his beets.

To obtain the full advantage of the government bounty, it is deemed necessary for the farmers to work under the co-operative plan, as is done in Germany and other parts of Europe. A company has been organized for this purpose in the Cahuenga Valley, west of Los Angeles, and the land has been guaranteed to be planted to beets. The owner of each acre will have a share of stock in the factory, which is to cost about \$300,000 and have a capacity of 200 tons of beets daily. In this manner it is believed that a profit of \$130 an acre may be realized.

The farmers in the Santa Ana Valley, around Anaheim are also moving in this direction, and will probably establish a co-operative beet sugar factory on the same plan.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Wyoming's building at the fair will be of the French chateau style of architecture, 50x75 feet, two stories high, and will cost about \$20,000.

Some rare old curios in the way of saddles and ancient harness will probably be seen at the World's Fair. The National Association of Saddlers has decided to trade \$35,000 for an exhibit of their trade at the fair. This will be expended largely for ancient saddlery and harness, which will be procured through special collectors.

The monster Manufactures and Liberal Arts building requires more than 200 carloads of lumber, or 8,000,000 feet, for its flooring alone, and five carloads of nails to fasten it down. Three electric saws are kept running night and day sawing and sizing the flooring.

Twenty buildings of the size of the Auditorium, or 1000 houses 25 by 50, could stand on this mammoth floor.

Medusaline, a new composition designed as a substitute for brick and building stone, has been adopted for the stables and driveways in the Exposition grounds. The Committee on Grounds and Buildings granted the contract to the Medusaline Manufacturing Company of Chicago for the construction of 45,000 square feet of such sidewalk and driveways. The price is 9 cents per square foot. The concrete composition is to be used by the contractors as it is now thought probable that it will be used instead of stone for the exterior ornamentation of the Fine Arts Palace and several other buildings.

The first car started over what was then known as the Belt Electric Railway.

IN A LOGGING CAMP.

Impounding Water and "Snaking" Saw-logs

IN THE SIERRA SAN BERNARDINO.

Opening of the New Long Point Lumber District at the Head of the City Creek Canyon—Picturesque and Rugged Scenes.

MESSINA (CAL.), NOV. 30, 1891.—[Special correspondence of THE TIMES.] If any one word, above all others, is applicable to the soil, climate, topography and resources of California, that word is Diversity, with a big D.

Southern California is a land of valleys, where Nature has used a large percentage of the total area in making the partitions between them. The main partition is that mighty range of mountains which may be said to commence at the San Fernando Pass and which extends in a southeasterly direction nearly across the State, dividing the Mojave and Colorado deserts on the north and east from the fertile valleys on the south and west. This mountain wall is again divided into three sections by the Cajon and San Geronimo passes. Each section rises to an altitude of over 10,000 feet. West of the Cajon it is commonly known as the Sierra Madre (mother range) and culminates in Mount San Antonio—"Old Baldy." Southeast of the San Geronimo Pass it takes the name of its highest peak, San Jacinto (Saint Hyacinth).

The central section, between the Cajon and San Geronimo passes, usually called the San Bernardino Mountains, is the broadest and highest. Old Gray-back peak—something over 11,000 feet—being the highest elevation in Southern California. A short distance west of Grayback is Mt. San Bernardino, not as high by 2000 feet, but geographically speaking, the most important mountain in the southern portion of the State. The fourth meridian west from Washington falls across the summit where it is intersected by the San Bernardino base-line. All surveys in Southern California are reckoned from this point, or rather from these two lines.

Generally speaking, the mountains of this part of the State are rough and precipitous. The San Bernardino Mountains, however, by reason of their greater breadth, are less so, and this fact in a measure explains why they are the scene of the notable developments which are in progress today. Although the southern slope is steep and rocky, the summit and northern slope are comparatively smooth, in some places seemingly undecided whether to run up hill or down, its attractiveness being increased by heavy forests of pine, fir and cedar.

In the eastern part of this middle section lies Bear Valley with its great semi-natural reservoir. This valley, situated at an altitude of about 4000 feet, surrounded by high mountains, and having a fall of only six feet in five miles, is certainly a remarkable formation. Twenty miles west of Bear Valley are several smaller basins of a similar character. The Arrowhead Reservoir Company, organized for the purpose, is engaged in damming and otherwise preparing them to receive and hold the winter storm water, which now courses down to the Mojave Desert. A tunnel nearly a mile in length is being made through the mountain for the purpose of conducting the water summer time from the reservoirs to the thirsty lands south and west of the Cajon Pass.

Between these two great reservoir systems lies the heaviest body of timber in Southern California. For some years lumbering has been carried on in a small way, but it has remained for a Michigan company of long experience and ample capital to step in and bring the major portion of it to market.

After purchasing the land from the various owners, about 6,000 acres in all, the first step was the construction of a good wagon road thereto. The route is up City Creek Cañon, starting from the prosperous orange-growing district of Highlands. Though the distance is only about six miles, it is a small way, but it has remained for a Michigan company of long experience and ample capital to step in and bring the major portion of it to market.

The grade is easy and uniform, though every foot of it is up hill. Good luck must needs attend it, for it is a series of horsehoes, concave or convex, cut into the solid rock of the mountain

"THE TIMES."

Birth and Growth of the People's Paper.

A RECORD OF HONOR AND SUCCESS.

From the Smallest to the Largest Paper in Southern California—A Journal Which Has Always Progressed, Never Retarded.



THE GROWTH OF THE TIMES, as already stated, is intimately associated with that of Los Angeles. The progress of each has been equally remarkable, and they have kept pace with each other in this, their tenth birthday. A glance at the history of the paper is appropriate, and will, we believe, be found interesting. First however, in order to begin at the beginning, we must go back to the founding of the WEEKLY MIRROR, from which the daily was, in a sense, developed.

"THE WEEKLY MIRROR."

Starting With \$500 Worth of Second-hand Job Type.

It was a very small and modest paper which first saw the light on the 1st day of February, 1873. Under the title of "The Weekly Mirror," it was issued in three columns to the page, set in a brief and homely type. The size of the sheet was 10 by 18 inches, each page being just about half the size of a letter sheet. It boasted of being "the smallest paper in California."

On the first page it bore the legend: "Published every Saturday by Yarnell and Caystile, and distributed free throughout Southern California and other localities in and out of the State." The advertising rates were "10 cents a line (nonpareil type) for first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion." The office was at No. 14 Commercial street, in an old building, where the proprietors started with a little \$500 lot of second-hand job-printing material, "bought on credit at that," as one of them used to say afterward. The primary object was not newspaper publishing, but job printing, as they stated in their "introductory," from which we quote:

"Our first object in the publication of this little paper is to provide a public facility for doing job printing in a superior manner and at the lowest rates possible, and to do this more thoroughly the paper will be distributed free of charge in every quarter where it will be likely to reach those from whom patronage in our business may be expected. While thus advertising for ourselves, others will see a glance what advantages are offered for placing their business before the public in a manner to attract the attention of many who are reached in no other way."

The "introductory" opened with these true words: "Men's character and standing in a community do not depend upon their size, but upon their honesty, ability, integrity and worth. What is true of individuals in this respect should also be true of publications. We ask the public to judge the MIRROR, not by its size, but by the character of its contents."

The first article was an editorial headed "Los Angeles," which opened out with this sentence: "The city of Los Angeles is located 500 miles south-east from San Francisco, and is, in all respects, and probably always will be, the principal town of the southern portion of the State." Then follows a description of the location of the town round about: San Diego, San Bernardino, Anaheim, Haverhill (then the county seat of Kern county), Bakersfield, Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura, Wilmington and Tipton, which was described as "the present terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad, but a few miles from Visalia and 250 miles from this city." The article also contained the following:

"It is expected that upon the completion of the breakwater now in course of construction vessels of all classes will be enabled to receive and discharge freight at the wharf, thus saving the time and expense of lightering—a consumption devoted to be wished, the importance of which will be more fully appreciated when the fact is made generally known that the city is shipped and received at San Pedro Bay than at any other United States port on the Pacific Coast, with the single exception of San Francisco."

Among the paragraphs in this first number was a notice of a meeting of the City Council "at the Council Chamber, which is an old adobe building on Spring street, adjoining the jail."

The only advertisement in the first issue of the MIRROR, besides that of the "Mirror Book and Job-Printer's Establishment," were the cards of "N. Wilson, attorney, and J. Evans, architect and builder."

Among the few real estate transfers were: T. D. Mett et al. to J. J. Trejo, lot 20, block A, Johnson tract, for \$200; A. B. Chapman to A. B. Hayward et al., 50 acres in the Santiago de Santa Ana Rancho, for \$1000; John Griffin to J. M. Potts, lots 4, 9 and 10, block A, Johnson tract, for \$700; Yarra et al. to Edward Naud, lot 10, the upper part of the city, "on which Yarra now lives," for \$100. (This was probably the ground upon which Naud's warehouse now stands.)

The second issue of the MIRROR, published February 8, 1873, contained a number of new advertisements, among them the following: Griffin, Lynch & Co., lumber dealers; G. J. Jackson, lumber; Andrew Joughlin, blacksmith; John S. Lambert, Los Angeles Soap Works; J. M. Riley, contractor and builder; Whistler & Co., sheep for sale; Ross & Co., confectionery, etc.; La Cronica, semi-weekly Spanish paper.

An article on "Our Railroad" announced that the surveyor of the Southern Pacific had been for the past three weeks making a final location of the route from the city to San Fernando, and orders were daily expected for the commencement of the work. The absence of Senator Stanford from the East was the reason assigned for the delay in commencing operations.

Among the real estate transfers in the second number are the following: City to R. M. Widney, lot 3, block 61, of 35-acre lot, Hancock survey, for \$87.30; James and Ezra Kennedy to John O'Neil, 4 acres, corner Ninth and Griffin streets, for \$500.

Coast has been defeated, and we have commenced to grow in size by reason of unexpected advertising patronage, we shall no longer set bounds to our growth, but shall continue to give the paper much interest, profitable, and allow it to expand as circumstances may require." It has expanded.

The issue for November 29, 1873, announced the removal of the MIRROR office to the new building on Temple street, being an addition to Downey Block built expressly for our accommodation. Here the office remained until its removal to the present building in May, 1887.

The same issue printed an editorial headed "To San Fernando by Rail," describing an excursion on the newly-opened railroad. On January 30, 1875, it was announced that work would be commenced immediately on the tunnel through the San Fernando Mountains.

A second enlargement was made on the 27th of March, 1875, when the paper appeared as a 20-column sheet, 17 by 22, "four times as large as when it was started two years ago." The subscription price remained at \$1. The paper contained many advertisements, and among its new paragraphs were the following:

"The average expense for grading Spring street, being 10 to 15 feet from the splendid residence of ex-Mayor Toberman is fast approaching completion and will be the most attractive building in the city." "Spring street will soon become the great thoroughfare for travel. The expense of grading has more than been returned in the increased value of property."

Messrs. H. Newman & Co. have just sold the Santa Anita ranch, situated in the San Gabriel Valley, eleven miles from the city, and containing 10,000 acres.

Fawcett of San Francisco for the sum of \$200,000 cash. They purchased the tract from the late surveyor, [E. J. Baldwin was hinted at as the real purchaser].

The grading of Spring street will stop temporarily at the junction of Fourth street. The iron for another street railroad [Main street] has arrived.

In the issue for April 10, 1875, appeared the following prediction: "The San Francisco Chronicle thinks Los Angeles will soon be able to take rank with Sacramento, Oakland, San Jose, Stockton and Vallejo as one of the second cities of the State."

The MIRROR was a little premature in this prediction, but Los Angeles "got there" in 1890.

On October 29, 1875, William W. Brown retired from the firm on account of ill-health, and died March 11, 1876, at Trenton, N. J.

The issue for December 11, 1875, announced the reopening of the Temple and Workman Bank, after having been closed for three months, causing the greatest financial panic that Los Angeles ever knew, and stating that confidence was restored, but this proved to be otherwise, for on May 28, 1876, the paper announced the suicide of William Workman on account of business troubles.

The MIRROR kept on steadily, without further enlargement, until August, 1880. Meantime, the MIRROR bled dry had been purchased January 22, 1876, and the Potter drum-cylinder press was added February 19, 1876.

In August, 1880, Mr. S. J. Mathes entered the firm, and in September following the MIRROR was again enlarged, this time to an 8-column paper, 24x38, with Mr. Mathes as editor. The subscription price was advanced to \$2 a year.

Another enlargement was subsequently made to a nine-column sheet and two more pages added, making the MIRROR by far the largest paper then published in Southern California.

The fifth and last enlargement took place in July, 1881, six months after the DAILY TIMES was started. After the starting of THE TIMES, in December, 1881, THE MIRROR became, practically, the weekly edition of the former journal, but retaining its original name. Considerable matter was, however, still published in its columns specially. Since that time, the MIRROR has steadily improved from the smallest to one of the largest papers in California. It is, like THE TIMES, a partisan paper, though it aims to give impartially all the political news of the day. Its specialty is the development and advancement of Los Angeles and Southern California, to whose best interests it is devoted.

THE DAILY.

The True Story of a Journal that Lives Upon Its Own Merits.

The Los Angeles TIMES was founded December 4, 1881, as a six-column, four-page sheet, 22x35 inches in size. The proprietors were Cole & Gardiner. Mr. Gardiner retired with the ninth issue and Mr. Cole a month later. They were succeeded by the proprietors of the WEEKLY MIRROR, Yarnell, Caystile & Mathes, who had, previous to this time, been merely the printers of the new paper. They bought the new daily outright and continued its publication as a Republican morning journal, devoted to the great cardinal principles of the party and free from all slavish adhesion to particular classes, corporations, cliques or individuals. On that line it has been fighting its way ever since. The principles and intentions of the publication were well outlined in the "salutatory," as follows:

"This morning the LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES is respectfully presented to the public in a new and improved form, and a share of the patronage of this community. It has but few promises to make other than that it will endeavor to be as strenuously in the interest of Los Angeles and for the general improvement and welfare of the southern counties of California."

At the head of the first column of the fourth page was the announcement that the paper was "published every day except Monday by the Times Publishing Company, 100 N. 9 Temple street."

The first number made an excellent showing of advertisements, containing seventeen columns of paid matter. In fact, the paper was a success from the start and paid expenses almost from the first issue. It grew strong and vigorous on the public support. This was especially remarkable in view of the disastrous fate of nearly every Republican paper that had previously started in Los Angeles.

The paper was published on its merits and depended for support not upon private or party contributions, but upon legitimate popular patronage, conferred without coercion. Republicans congratulated themselves upon having for the first time a paper that was "compelled to exist by beginning." Impetuous party organs had previously drawn large sums from local Republicans. One of these—a gentleman still with us, and prominent in business circles—made the above remark, stating at the same time that he had given probably \$2000 at different times toward the support of helpless Republican papers in Los Angeles.

Gardiner from the paper, on December 14, special credit was given him for filling up the subscription lists and advertising columns. It being stated that in one day he obtained 305 subscribers.

On Sunday, February 12, 1882, an edition of 6000 copies was published to introduce the paper to those who had not yet seen it. The publishers announced that they had made a specialty of giving statistics of the affairs of the county, the volume of business transacted in the city and county, the building improvements and, "in fact, every item relating to our material prosperity which has received little or no attention heretofore in this city."

On the 22d of the same month the publishers stated that the signal success which the paper was achieving was even beyond the mark which they had set for it. Subscriptions were coming in at an unexpected rate. In less than three months a circulation had been reached larger than that of any of the oldest established papers. The editorial wound up with the following prophecy, which erred only on the side of moderation:

"Los Angeles has a prospect before her which it were idle to attempt to forecast. Our faith in the future of this city is supreme. Its development for the next ten years will be very rapid—almost phenomenal—and with the disappearance of the great flocks of sheep the agriculturist will follow and homes will be erected all over these fertile valleys where now the squirrel and gopher have complete control. In 1890 Los Angeles county will have more than double her present population, and THE TIMES, in its efforts to keep pace, will be the leading metropolitan paper, with a list of 10,000 subscribers."

In 1890 the population of the county was three times and of the city more than four times as great as in 1882, while this journal had come within less than 2000 of the 10,000 circulation mark.

The support given the paper continued to be so liberal that, six weeks later, it was justified in enlarging to an 8-column sheet, 24 by 38, on April 2. A glance at the issue of that date shows



(1) The starting place. (2) First removal. (3) Present home.

that business was indeed flourishing with the paper. At the same time the subscription rates were reduced from 25 to 20 cents a week and from \$10 to \$7.50 a year. The firm name of "Yarnell, Caystile & Mathes" was printed.

A second enlargement took place on July 2, to 9 columns, size of sheet 28 by 42.

On the 15th of that month the position of leading paper in Southern California in size and circulation was claimed. Commencing on that day the standing notice appeared: "Largest circulation of any daily in Southern California." THE TIMES also announced that it was the county official paper.

On August 1, 1882, Col. H. G. Otis entered the firm as a one-fourth owner, and was constituted editor of the DAILY TIMES and the WEEKLY MIRROR. With short intervals of absence he has continued in that capacity ever since. Thus he has witnessed and had a leading hand in the creation of the paper, having allied his fortunes to its own when it was less than eight months old.

Following this change several noteworthy improvements were made in the make-up of the paper, which was rapidly assuming a metropolitan appearance. At this time also, Mrs. Eliza Otis joined the staff of THE TIMES, and ever since has been a steady, prolific and versatile contributor to its columns.

In the fall of 1882 a strong stand was made on the railroad tax question, this being the only one of the four local papers to oppose the cause of justice and the people.

The paper was then printed on a Taylor drum-cylinder press, run by water power, which occasionally got so weak that the machine would come to a dead stop in the middle of an edition, causing vexatious delays, "kicking" the part of patrons, and agony of spirit. The press stood on the second floor of the rear portion of the Downey Block, and, lacking solidity, the carriage used to surge forward and back, while running, in a grotesque way—"high in the middle and low at both ends." Like the famous canal-boat Mary Ann, laboring in a storm on the Washburn River—"She heaved and sot, and sot and heaved, And high her rudder flung."

Improved press facilities were even then demanded. At the close of its first year, on December 1, 1882, a bona fide circulation of 25 per cent larger than that of any daily paper ever published in Los Angeles was claimed. On the 10th of that month the pressure of advertising necessitated the publication of a regular Sunday supplement of two pages. The first 8-page issue of the paper was published on February 8, 1883, when the delinquent tax list was published.

The classified advertisement department, now so marked a feature of the paper, had been gradually growing, and on April 26, for the first time filled two columns. It was a "kick" after long standing and wide experience, became a member of the firm, having pur-

chased the interest of Jesse Yarnell, who, in parting words, expressed pride that during the existence of the paper no one had contributed a dollar for its support except as a fair payment for legitimate service honestly rendered.

Mr. Francisco arrived upon the scene for active work in October of 1883, and was made business manager, where he rendered services of the first value until July 31, 1884, when he retired from the business, having left important affairs unsettled at his old home. Mr. Mathes retired at the same time, to engage in other pursuits, carrying with him the good will of his former associates. Defining the political policy of the paper, a strong editorial was published, which is as true now as it was then, and may appropriately be repeated here:

"THE TIMES is firmly established as an independent Republican newspaper, depending for its support not upon interested individuals, factions or sects, nor yet upon corporations or political committees, but upon the whole community, to whose interests it is impartially devoted. Owing no exclusive interest-paying property, otherwise its values merely selfish and mercenary. Gambling, whether in faro chips, in a lottery with dice, in stock or real estate, is dangerous and pernicious to people who engage in it should expect to be ruined. Now and then, in times of speculative advances such as these, a man may gamble in real estate and make money, but the chances are that, becoming overconfident in himself and his luck, he will bet once too often and there's an end of him financially."

For the legitimate occupation of buying, subdividing, selling, settling and improving real estate we have every word of encouragement because the true and productive progress of the country, but for real estate gamblers and those who have to do with them let us give a word of warning and it is—Don't!

These were bold words to print in the then feverish, excited state of the market, and, of course, displeased the real estate gamblers, but the result justified the warning, and many now wish they had taken the advice to heart.

On May 1, 1887, the office was removed to its present fine granite building, built on a lot purchased by the company in the previous June, at the corner of First street and where the Fort, near the very heart of the business section. The building is unique in its architecture, there being no other structure in the city, and probably none on the Pacific Coast, which it resembles.

In order to accommodate the pressure upon its columns and dispense with the supplement hitherto in vogue, a fifth enlargement was made May 28, 1887, the paper being made a standard seven-column quarto, using a sheet 35x47 inches in dimensions.

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On the same day a new contract was entered into with the Associated Press, under which the news service was greatly expanded. The "full night report" from the East and from Europe, by cable, was contracted for. This contract has since been converted into a perpetual franchise. The night report, regularly received, comprises the entire budget sent to this Coast by the Associated Press.

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The Annual Trade Number, issued January 1, 1888, consisted of twenty-seven columns, and over 2000 copies were printed. Every year since then the annual editions have been improved and made more attractive, until now, as before stated, they have become a recognized feature of the year in Los Angeles.

The fine new Hoe "Presto" perfecting press arrived on January 4, 1888, and was first put into practical operation on the 22d of February, when a "Presto" reception was given, attended by hundreds of citizens. The "Presto" is a stereotyped perfecting press, costing \$15,000, and capable of throwing off 10,000 eight-page papers per hour, as printed, cut, folded, pasted and counted, ready for the mails, the counter or the carrier.

On March 27 Albert McFarland sold his one-sixth interest in the company to Col. C. C. Allen, formerly of Missouri, who was made vice-president. L. E. Mosher was at the same time elected treasurer. Mr. Mosher is now Adjutant-General of California.

While large real estate display advertisements were less numerous at this time than formerly, the classified advertisements were increasing. On Tuesday, June 5, 2000 real estate ads were published. The number has doubled since then.

On Sunday, October 21, 1888, was first given to the world, in the editorial columns of this paper, the celebrated correspondence between Secretary of State William H. Seward and the British ambassador at Washington, and "Murchison" of Pomona, the publication of which had such far-reaching political results. Taken altogether, this was undoubtedly the greatest journalistic sensation which the United States had ever witnessed.

No encouragement was given to the State division movement which was afoot in December, 1888, following the introduction of a bill to that effect by Representative Yarnall. Referring to resolutions adopted in Los Angeles favoring division, THE TIMES said: "The time for that important step has not come, and to attempt it and fail would be the accomplishment of no good for ourselves or the commonwealth."

On Sunday, December 9, there were printed 405 "small ads." This department kept steadily growing.

From and after February 13, 1887, the paper was published "every day in the year." Hitherto no paper had been published on Mondays.

On April 8, 1887, the year's work, since the incorporation of the Times-Mirror Company, was reviewed, and it was announced that the paper had made more sound progress and taken longer and surer strides forward than in any two previous years of its life.

On April 20, 1887, a timely warning was published on the real estate speculation craze then at its height. Among other things the editorial said: "It will not do to let a little property turn our heads. We should specially impress ourselves with the fact that there is a limit to all things, even to real estate values. The correct basis for estimating the worth of property may be arrived at by asking the question: 'What is the amount of money it may be made to pay interest on? Everything, to be self-sustaining and intrinsically valuable, must be productive. Must be susceptible of conversion into values merely selfish and mercenary. Gambling, whether in faro chips, in a lottery with dice, in stock or real estate, is dangerous and pernicious to people who engage in it should expect to be ruined. Now and then, in times of speculative advances such as these, a man may gamble in real estate and make money, but the chances are that, becoming overconfident in himself and his luck, he will bet once too often and there's an end of him financially."

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On Sunday, September 18, a sixteen-page Grand Army edition was published, full of statistics, in addition to the usual eight pages. The occasion was the National Encampment at St. Louis.

On October 30, 1887, was first published a sworn statement of circulation, showing the paper to have averaged 7101 daily for the week ending October 29. Henceforth the Sunday issue became more than ever a specialty, with much extra reading and advertising. The Sunday circulation for six weeks ending December 4, 1887, averaged over 10,000.

The Annual Trade Number, issued January 1, 1888, consisted of twenty-seven columns, and over 2000 copies were printed. Every year since then the annual editions have been improved and made more attractive, until now, as before stated, they have become a recognized feature of the year in Los Angeles.

The fine new Hoe "Presto" perfecting press arrived on January 4, 1888, and was first put into practical operation on the 22d of February, when a "Presto" reception was given, attended by hundreds of citizens. The "Presto" is a stereotyped perfecting press, costing \$15,000, and capable of throwing off 10,000 eight-page papers per hour, as printed, cut, folded, pasted and counted, ready for the mails, the counter or the carrier.

On March 27 Albert McFarland sold his one-sixth interest in the company to Col. C. C. Allen, formerly of Missouri, who was made vice-president. L. E. Mosher was at the same time elected treasurer. Mr. Mosher is now Adjutant-General of California.

While large real estate display advertisements were less numerous at this time than formerly, the classified advertisements were increasing. On Tuesday, June 5, 2000 real estate ads were published. The number has doubled since then.

On Sunday, October 21, 1888, was first given to the world, in the editorial columns of this paper, the celebrated correspondence between Secretary of State William H. Seward and the British ambassador at Washington, and "Murchison" of Pomona, the publication of which had such far-reaching political results. Taken altogether, this was undoubtedly the greatest journalistic sensation which the United States had ever witnessed.

No encouragement was given to the State division movement which was afoot in December, 1888, following the introduction of a bill to that effect by Representative Yarnall. Referring to resolutions adopted in Los Angeles favoring division, THE TIMES said: "The time for

THE CITY DETAIL.

Solid and Attractive Features of Los Angeles.

RARE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

Railroads—Street Cars—Electric Lights—Commerce—Banks—Streets—Buildings—Real Estate—The Municipality—Public Library.

WE WILL NOW GO more into the details of the leading city of Southern California as it is today, avoiding, however, lengthy and a complicated statistical tables, which tend more to confuse than enlighten the reader. What we desire to present in this is a comprehensive and accurate picture of the Los Angeles of 1891. The intelligent inquirer who, allured by this picture, desires further information, will have no difficulty in obtaining it.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

A Beautiful City with Many Striking Advantages.

Los Angeles, the foremost city of Southern California, and the county seat of Los Angeles county, is charmingly situated at the base of the Sierra Madre foothills, fifteen miles from the ocean and about 300 feet above sea level. The Los Angeles River—a "babbling brook" in summer and occasionally a raging torrent for a few days in winter—bisects the city from east to west, dividing it into almost equal halves. The Plaza was the old center of the city and is still the geographical center, but nearly all the business is now transacted in the southwest quarter, in which are also most of the finer residences.

The city extends three miles in each direction from the Plaza, covering thirty-six square miles, a considerable portion of which is still in vineyard, orchard or unimproved hills. Yet a large population has pushed outside the city limits on the southwest, and some on the west, south and northeast. The principal business thoroughfares are Main, Spring and Broadway streets, running north and south, and First and Second streets, running east and west. The wholesale houses are mostly on Los Angeles street, which is the first street parallel with Main street on the east.

Every variety of location for a residence can be found in Los Angeles—hill, valley and plain, with great variety of climate. The hills within the city limits are magnificent, as already described, extending from the San Bernardino mountains to the ocean.

The population of the city is at least 55,000, the census of last year having given it 50,924. The city is divided into the suburbs just over the city line, but which are to all intents and purposes parts of the city.

As recently as five years ago, Los Angeles was a miserably paved city. The streets being dusty in summer and muddy in winter. There was not a yard of paved street in the city. Today all this is changed. There are eighty-seven miles of graded and graveled streets; eight and three-quarter miles of paved streets, permitting horse and carriage traffic to pass over them with ease and comfort. The city is now a city of streets, paved on request of the property owners, the payments to be distributed over a term of years. Figueroa and Pearl streets will shortly be paved, their whole length, in this manner. There are now in the city over four miles of railroad tracks.

The internal sewer system, for which \$374,000 was voted in 1890, is now about completed. There is a question as to whether the sewage should be carried to the ocean or south of the city to be used for irrigation. During the coming year this question will undoubtedly be settled.

The building development in Los Angeles during the past ten years has been phenomenal. From city of adobe cottages and one-story frame cottages it has been transformed into a city of brick, iron and stone blocks, and handsome—in some cases palatial—residences. The value of buildings erected during the past ten years is estimated at \$20,000,000, whereas in 1881 the total assessment of all city property was only \$7,259,558. During the four years from 1886 to 1890, inclusive, a large number of big brick blocks were built. A few of them are now half-occupied, and one-half of the streets on which business has left or has not reached, are empty at present. During 1891 the drift has been more toward tasteful residences, solidly built. During the past year 824 buildings were permitted, aggregating \$1,408,847. Owing to the milder climate, a \$3000 residence here is, to all appearance, as complete as a \$5000 residence in the East.

Among the principal buildings erected during the past five years are the Court-house, \$500,000; City Hall, \$200,000; High school, \$80,000; cable railroad power house, \$125,000; Philadelphia brewery, \$180,000; Bryson-Bonbrake block, \$300,000; J. M. Griffith block, \$100,000; Phillips block, \$170,000; Wilson block, \$175,000; Hollenbeck hotel, \$250,000; Westminster hotel, \$175,000; Catholic Orphan Asylum, \$120,000.

There are four systems of water supply. The irrigating system under control of the city, and three domestic supplies, furnished by private corporations. Two of these companies draw their main supply from the Los Angeles river, the water of which is owned by the city. The City Water Company, the oldest and most important of the three private companies furnishing the city with water, formerly drew its supply direct from the Los Angeles river, the water privilege being leased from the city for a term of years. Four years ago the Crystal Springs Land and Water Company, a subsidiary corporation, was formed, which developed an extra supply by tunneling into the gravel in the neighborhood of the river, tapping it by means of a system of "bleeding pipes." The company's lease expires in 1898, and the City Council has in contemplation a plan for the city to improve the supply and own its own water system, delivering the water on three levels. The citizens are strongly in favor of this move.

Los Angeles was the first city in the United States to entirely abandon gas for street lighting and replace it by electricity, which was done January 1, 1889. It was the first city in the United States to have 70 and 80 men constitute the police force.

hung throw a useful light a mile distant, and are visible far out at sea. The city is now lighted with 342 electric lamps, aggregating \$38,000 candle power. Of these 113 are on thirty-one masts 150 feet high, the balance on poles twelve to twenty feet high, at scattered intersections, etc. The length of the circuit is eighty-five miles. The price paid by the city is \$18 per 2000 candle power per month. The Los Angeles Electric Company, which has also an incandescent system, largely patronized, finds its present quarters too cramped and is about to build a large new power-house near the cable depot.

The Los Angeles Lighting Company, a combination of a water and a coal-gas company, has a complete system, with pipes reaching all the thickly-settled sections of the city.

There has been until recently so much open ground within a few minutes' walk of the city center that it is only within the past few years that the need of parks has been seriously felt. There are six public parks within the city limits, aggregating 542 acres. Only two of these have yet been sufficiently improved to deserve the name of parks, they are small. The Sixth-street Park is a gem, but it only covers a single block. The Seventh-street or Westlake Park, thirty-five acres in extent, is the popular resort. It has a lake, with boats, music on Sundays, fine drives and walks and grand views from the adjacent hills. The trees are yet young. Elysian Park is the only breathing-place of any size devoted to park purposes. It covers 450 acres of rough hills in the northwestern part of the city, and is only improved by planting of some gum trees. The views are magnificent, and it has great possibilities. There is a project to connect it with Westlake Park by a wide boulevard. Besides these, there are a Plaza, less than an acre in size; East Side Park covering 100 acres in East Los Angeles; and Prospect Park, an elevated spot, two and a half acres in extent, on Brooklyn Heights, across the river.

There are two handsome theaters, the Grand Opera-house, seating capacity 1400, and the Los Angeles theater, capacity 1000. Hazard's pavilion will seat 5000. There are a number of other places, where entertainments are frequently given. Los Angeles is well supplied with first-class dramatic and musical entertainments. Adelina Patti, Emma Abbott, Sam Bernhardt and other celebrities have appeared here. There is a constant succession of concerts, lectures, fairs, fruit and flower shows, etc. Among out-door recreations are race meetings, baseball games and tennis tournaments, while at Pasadena and Santa Monica coursing and hunting are frequently indulged in by local clubs.

The pleasure resorts within a few hours' journey are numerous and varied. The city is a bathing place, where bathing may be indulged in every day in the year, to the summits of the Sierra Madre, where snowballing may be occasionally enjoyed, in sheltered spots, on the fourth of July. The sportsman can find all the game he desires, including quail, cottontail and jack rabbit, snipe, quail, deer, foxes, wildcats, California lions and cinnamon bears. The angler has the many inhabitants of fresh and salt water, from brook trout to 350-pound jew-fish and 75-foot whales. For winter sports, the city has a hundred picturesque trails up shady mountain glens to cloud-capped summits. Among seaside resorts are Santa Monica, San Pedro, Redondo and Long Beach. Catalina Island, with its mountain scenery, big fish, mountain goats and Indian relics, may be reached in about four hours. Good hotels are found on every hand.

There is a complete telegraph and telephone system, the latter extending from San Fernando on the north to San Bernardino on the east and Santa Ana on the southeast. Los Angeles city has more telephones than Oakland, Sacramento and San Jose combined.

There are in the city six United States courts, six superior courts, a township court, two city justices' courts and two police courts. The Supreme Court of California meets here twice a year. The United States land office and inland revenue office do a large business.

Los Angeles is headquarters of the Military Department of Arizona, commanded by Brig.-Gen. A. McD. McCook, with Lieut.-Col. H. C. Corbin as his adjutant-general. The department embraces California south of the 35th parallel, and Arizona and New Mexico. The expenditures amount to about \$500,000 annually, including salaries. The First Brigade, N. G. C., also has its headquarters in Los Angeles. It comprises two regiments, six companies each, with a strength of nearly 1000 men.

Los Angeles is noted for the number and activity of its fraternal and benevolent societies. All the best fraternal organizations are represented here. The Y.M.C.A. and Women's Industrial Exchange are active agencies for good. Besides these, there is a historical society, numerous literary, social, musical, artistic and dramatic clubs, two athletic clubs, and well-appointed quarters, bicycle, tennis and yacht clubs, and many others.

The United States Weather Bureau, under charge of Observer George E. Franklin, is doing useful work in furnishing weekly crop reports.

THE MUNICIPALITY.

How the City is Governed—Wealth and Taxation.

The government of the city of Los Angeles is vested in a mayor and nine councilmen (one for each ward in the city).

The assessments of city property, after equalization, during the past ten years, have been as follows:

1883-3.....\$9,294,074
1884-4.....12,322,853
1885-5.....14,731,865
1886-6.....16,372,535
1887-7.....18,458,535
1888-8.....27,875,388
1889-9.....30,479,172
1890-0.....46,909,101
1891-1.....49,320,670
1892-2.....45,953,704

The tax levied during the past ten years has been as follows:

There is an efficient fire department, with seven well-equipped engine-houses, also one hook and ladder house and one hose-house. The interstate fire-alarm system is used, with 42 boxes and 80 miles of wire. There are over 70 men on the pay-roll of the department.

EDUCATION.

Schools That Are Unexcelled in any Part of America.

Judged by the standard of educational facilities, Los Angeles occupies a position second to no city of the size in the United States.

The standard of scholarship demanded by the County Board of Education, by whom alone certificates can now be granted, is first class. The best teachers in the United States are attracted to Los Angeles. The course of study extends over a period of twelve years—from the kindergarten to the university. High schools, whose graduates are fit to enter the State University. Over 1000 of the census school children of the city attend private schools, which, denominated otherwise, are well conducted. There are in the city a number of schools supplemented by an array of specialists in music, painting, and in fact every department of art, so that the facilities afforded by the city of Los Angeles for education are, in the widest sense of the word, unsurpassed.

The Los Angeles High school offers a liberal course of study, supplementing and extending ordinary grammar-school work. The high-school building is a large and handsome brick edifice, four stories in height, with basement, containing about 100,000 feet of space, including gymnasium, lunch rooms, library, laboratory, auditorium, etc.

The California Branch State Normal school is also a fine building, on a site of five acres, donated by the citizens of Los Angeles. It is the largest and most prosperous institutions of learning on the Coast. The entire course, embracing English literature and language, the sciences and arts, requires three years. Two classes are graduated annually, in May and December.

The State Board of Education and the normal schools to the extent of issuing them teachers' certificates on presentation of their diplomas. The training school, consisting of a department of the city public schools, which is conducted by the city, but is only open to undergraduates to acquire practical experience in conducting classes. The faculty is composed of the most efficient educators to be obtained, some of whom stand eminently high in their profession. The work of the teachers is greatly facilitated by the library, in which the school is equipped with many valuable instruments necessary to properly conduct the course of studies, and a judiciously-selected library numbering over 1000 volumes.

There are at present 209 teachers in the public schools of the city, whose salaries vary from \$50 to \$165 per school month, for nine months. Teachers in the second and third grades get \$65 to \$75; teachers in other grades, \$75 to \$85.

The financial report of the clerk of the Board of Education shows the receipts for the last fiscal year to have been \$273,595, and expenditures \$268,298.

The total number of census children in 1881 was 3920, enrollment 2098; in 1891, 11,084, enrollment 8,744.

The total value of school property is \$724,320.

The Methodist University is in the southwestern part of the city. It has a considerable endowment fund and several branch colleges under way and projected, among others a College of Liberal Arts, College of Medicine, College of Theology (at San Fernando), Agricultural College (at Ontario). The Baptists, Presbyterians and Wesleyans also have colleges, besides which there are a large number of private colleges and schools.

The new home of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Broadway near Second street, was opened this year. Gov. Markham being present.

There are nearly fifty church organizations in the city, most of which occupy buildings of their own. Over twenty denominations are represented. The Public Library, occupying spacious rooms in the city, is a building of which the citizens of Los Angeles justly feel proud. The nucleus of the present library was formed in December, 1872, by a voluntary association of citizens, and in 1878 it was turned over to the city, but it is only during the past two or three years that the library has developed into an institution ranking with those of the great cities of the country.

The three large reading rooms—one especially for ladies—are supplied with 350 periodicals. There are at present 26,239 volumes in the library, of which number more than half, or 15,211, have been added during the past two years. The circulation is phenomenal, considering the proportionate size of the city and library. The circulation during the year ending December 1, 1891, 212,812 volumes were circulated, being a monthly average of 17,692 volumes. The active membership of the library is 5509.

Among the popular features is the circulation of music and current numbers of periodicals. During the past year the library was made absolutely free, resulting in a large increase of circulation.

In October, members of the American Librarians' Association visited Los Angeles and were given a reception at the public library. They were surprised at what they saw, and declared that the circulation of the library was scarcely equalled by any city of three times the population of Los Angeles.

BANKS.

Over Ten Millions of Dollars Deposited in the City.

If the condition of the banking business is regarded as a fair criterion of the standing of a city, Los Angeles must be admitted to first rank. Not only has Los Angeles many banks, but they contain remarkably large deposits and are in a thoroughly solid condition.

The latest semi-annual statement of the State Bank Commissioners, on the 1st day of July last, showed 18 banks in Los Angeles, 4 savings banks and 14 national banks—the total deposits in the banks amounted to the large sum of \$10,147,578—an increase of about a million dollars over the previous year, and within about \$2,000,000 of the highest point reached at the time of the boom. The clearing-house statistics also show a steady increase from week to week over last year, while of late a majority of the cities of the United States have shown a decrease. In comparing the clearing-house figures of Los Angeles with those of other cities, it should be remembered that the business of a large number of outside banks in this section—such as Pomona, Monrovia and Riverside—where much fruit business is done, does not figure in our returns, and that many of our old-timers have not yet accustomed themselves to modern methods of banking, cashing their checks direct, instead of passing them through the clearing-house. Furthermore, several local banks do not report their clearing-house. Yet, in spite of all this, Los Angeles is rapidly overtaking several of its rivals and will soon distance them.

The manager of the Los Angeles clearing-house, in his latest report, for the fiscal year ending October last, refers to the organization of the California Bank and Trust Company, March last, as the latest clearing for the city, ending October 1, 1891, amounted to \$37,096,126, as against \$31,019,271 for the previous twelve months, an increase of \$6,076,854. Tacoma, Seattle and other cities, which a year ago showed clearings far in excess of ours, have been receding, while Los Angeles has advanced, until now our figures always compare favorably and occasionally larger.

The remarkable growth of the banking interest in Los Angeles is best shown by the statement that in July, 1889, there were only four commercial banks in Los Angeles, with combined deposits of \$3,128,000, whereas now there are 18, with deposits of \$7,582,811. There are twelve savings banks, with deposits of \$2,564,766, against 2 in 1885, the increase of deposits in the banks of Los Angeles during the past five years has been \$6,874,578. Such a record is a remarkable one, and it is a fact that since 1885 the city has had to pass through the most trying tests of business depression—tests that financial institutions have seldom been subjected to without suffering therefrom.

The present condition of the banks of Los Angeles is an interesting object lesson to the few poorly-informed people who have the impression that Los Angeles is more or less of a played-out community, financially. It should be added that, while our peerless resources are mainly in the hands of the banks, the condition of affairs, the result is also largely due to the wise conservatism displayed by the banks during a most trying period.

COMMERCE.

Advantageous Geographical Location of Los Angeles—Statistics.

Los Angeles is, admittedly, the commercial metropolis of Southern California. For a number of years the Central Pacific was the only railroad on the Pacific Coast. San Francisco was the mart of California, and all other cities were "nowhere." The opening of the Southern Pacific through Arizona, ten years ago, changed all this. Trade seeks the shortest lines between terminal points; the lowest grades; freedom from interruption by storms, and a proper outlet for the goods which it carries. It did not find these upon the Central route. It found them further south. Traffic from sea to sea found only 1800 miles from the wharves of San Pedro, and instead of the desert of the more northern routes, the long fertile valley of the Gila. There are now two southern direct transcontinental lines to Los Angeles, and another transcontinental line from Utah is almost assured. As a proof of the advantages of the southern routes it is only necessary to note that the cost of shipping goods from the East to San Francisco by way of Los Angeles than direct across the Sierra Nevada. Every advantage is in favor of the southern route. The competition in lines of transportation gives Los Angeles merchants an advantage over San Francisco. Stocks carried here are very heavy. The fruit trade alone is sufficient to support a large population. The fruit growers have formed a union and will endeavor to have oranges and lemons shipped free in the East. The exports of oranges from this section last season amounted to over 4000 carloads. Large quantities of wines and brandy are sent to all parts of the world. The other principal exports are wheat, barley, beans, hides, canned goods, borax, honey, dates, potatoes, raisins, vegetables and wool. The wholesale houses of Los Angeles carry heavy stocks and do a large trade from Ventura on the north to Arizona on the south.

Business here is in a solid condition. The failures in Southern California for the year ending November 1, 1890, were reported by Bradstreet's as 179, with assets of \$342,844 and liabilities \$351,814. For the year ending November 1, 1891, there were 124 failures, with assets of \$347,750 and liabilities \$629,256.

A number of San Francisco and Eastern houses have recently found it necessary to establish branches in Los Angeles.

The following figures show the eastern shipments, in pounds, of leading articles of Southern California produce from Los Angeles, over the Southern Pacific Railroad, for 1890 and for the eleven months of 1891 ending December 1, 1891.

The shipments of the Southern Pacific Railroad, for 1890 and for the eleven months of 1891 ending December 1, 1891, are as follows:

Potatoes and vegetables.....11,055,000 33,352,000
Raisins.....1,184,000 1,374,000
Wheat.....1,000,000 1,000,000
Dried fruit.....5,000,000 1,750,000
Canned goods.....2,600,000 1,950,000
Wine.....3,300,000 320,000
Wool.....2,900,000 2,170,000
Oranges.....38,100,000 57,600,000
Fruit.....16,100,000 15,300,000
Total.....101,140,000 141,490,000

The increase in the fruit trade is due to the extensive shipments of potatoes which were made to the East early in the season. The walnut shipping season is now on, and the figures for 1891 will be largely increased by end of the season. The fruit shipments are much lower than last year, because there was then a short crop over the East and everything in the shape of fruit in California was dried and shipped. Much of it was rubbish and has injured the market. The honey crop of Southern California has been a short one, owing to the prevalence of a disease known as "foul brood." The orange shipments are for the seasons 1889-90 and 1890-91, respectively. The shipments of beans for 1890 are of end of August, 1891, and for 1891 for the three months since then. It will, therefore, be seen how largely this branch of production has increased. It is estimated that Ventura county will this season ship 1300 carloads of beans, against 800 last season.

Statistics of imports by the Southern Pacific to recent date are not available at this writing. The through freight, westbound, to Los Angeles for 1890 amounted to over 30,000,000 pounds. The chief items of import are, in order named, coal oil, potatoes, merchandise, iron, coal, household goods, living plants and trees, hardware, live stock, stone, ale and beer, canned goods, dry goods and paper. It is a curious fact that in 1890 \$7,922,410 pounds of

potatoes were imported and 8,449,190 pounds exported by this one line. This year the imports of potatoes are very small compared with the exports.

The Southern California Railway Company (Santa Fe system) reports 385,182 tons of freight handled during the first ten months of 1891, as compared with 315,981 tons for a corresponding period of 1890—an increase of 69,201 tons. The total number of passengers hauled amounted to 611,800 in 1891 and 522,410 in 1890—an increase of 89,390.

The imports at San Pedro, as reported by the collector of the port of Wilmington, were as follows for the years ending November 30, 1890, and November 27, 1891:

	1890.	1891.
Lumber, feet.....	44,327,327	51,496,626
Railroad ties.....	293,288	293,288
Telegraph poles.....	95	2,474
Shingles, bunches.....	10,107,000	9,704,066
Lath, bundles.....	550,000	370,765
Shakes, bundles.....	1,030,000	55,008
Pickets, bundles.....	1,810	1,810
Coal, tons.....	68,925	69,365
Gen. mdse., tons.....	16,396	14,037
Wool, pounds.....	1,193	15,100
Cement, tons.....	1,230	1,230
Building stone, tons.....	72	72
Glass, cases.....	9,463	9,463
Fire brick, tons.....	1,186	477
Hogs, live.....	1,186	477
Sheep.....	1,186	1,845

During the same period 1452 tons of wheat was exported from San Pedro, against 3092 pounds in 1890.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company reports freight landed at San Pedro and Redondo, in pounds, for the years ending December 1, 1890, and 1891 as follows:

	1890.	1891.
San Pedro.....	36,005,088	33,613,500
Redondo.....	27,487,391	30,199,236

This is interesting, as showing how the new port of Redondo has come to the front, and being now ahead of San Pedro in coastwise imports. It has also made a beginning in ocean commerce, the English ship Kirkcubrightshire, one of the largest sailing vessels in the world, having last week finished discharging a big cargo of glass and cement at Redondo, and is now loading house. Redondo also receives large shipments of lumber from the north by schooner.

The exports by the steamship line for this year were not obtainable in time for this report, but for the year ending December 1, 1890, they were as follows, in pounds:

	1890.	1891.
San Pedro.....	30,707,734	30,707,734
Redondo.....	19,000,110	19,000,110

MANUFACTURES.

An Industry That Is Yet Susceptible of Much Extension.

In glancing through the files of THE TIMES for the past ten years, constant references are found to the importance and need of establishing manufactures here. Although over a thousand manufacturing establishments, both great and small, have since been established, this want still exists. There is an excellent opening for capital in this direction. With the remarkably rapid increase of population in this section and our great distance from other manufacturing centers, a good home market is assured.

The great difficulty to contend with about the only one—is the lack of cheap fuel. Hopes are built on cheaper coal from Utah, when the new Salt Lake railroad shall have been completed; on an increased output of petroleum in this neighborhood; on the discovery of natural gas, and in electric power. The railroad to Salt Lake now appears to be assured. By its completion, the cost of Los Angeles at \$5 a ton. Petroleum oozes out of the ground in many places in this neighborhood, and there is every encouragement for a systematic sinking of wells. Within ten miles of the city there is a natural gas, which has been utilized for cooking purposes, and evidences of the gas are found within the city limits.

As to raw materials, there is no lack of them here. Besides our fruits and vegetables, we have hides, skins, wool, and soda, castor beans, linseed, sheepskins, furs, kaolin, mineral clays, wool, cement, stones, asbestos, hemp, gypsum, and many other products which could be worked up into articles for which there is a constant demand.

There is a large field for the further utilization of our fruit product, much of which now goes to waste. We need more canneries and crystallizing works. The demand for crystallized fruit is far ahead of the supply.

There is a good field here for a nail factory, the consumption of nails being very large.

Los Angeles is most favorably situated for the establishment of mineral reduction works. It is the natural outlet for the vast rich mining territory in Arizona, Sonora, San Bernardino and Utah Railroad, ores can be shipped from Utah and Southern Nevada at low rates of freight.

Within the city limits of Los Angeles are hundreds of thousands of tons of sand, which experts have pronounced to be equal to any and superior to most of the sand used in the glass factories of the United States. At a test, excellent glass was made from the sand, and it is now well prepared to effect a junction with a transcontinental line.

During the past few weeks the Southern Pacific Company has commenced work on an extension of its line from Santa Monica to a point near the Old Cañon, about three miles, where a first-class wharf is to be constructed, at which it is understood that the coast line of steamers will regularly call, thus giving Los Angeles a choice of three ports.

STREET RAILROADS.

Two Extensive Systems of Cable and Electric Roads.

There is certainly no city in the United States that is so well supplied with street railroads in proportion to population as is Los Angeles. A year ago Los Angeles was eleventh in miles of street railroads, and in cable roads fifth in the United States. Since the additional construction of the present year the city undoubtedly takes still higher rank.

The Pacific Railway Company (cable system) has expended \$2,000,000 in the construction of its lines and power-houses. The company operates 45 miles of track (22½ miles double track) of which 21 miles is operated by cable and 24 miles by horses and mules, but preparations are being made to transfer the latter into electric roads. There are three large power-houses equipped with powerful machinery. A feature of this line is the San Fernando viaduct, 1535 feet long and high enough to let cars with engines pass beneath. The cars run from 5:30 a. m. to midnight, every five minutes. The total expenditure of the company amounts to nearly \$300,000 annually. The company's receipts are constantly increasing under the present careful management of Receiver Crank.

The Main street and Agricultural Park railroads, which operate six and a half miles of road by horse-power. There is a branch from Main and Washington to Jefferson street and another from Main street to the Southern Pacific depot.

The Temple-street cable road has been in operation six years. It is three

miles in length, extending from Temple Block to the western city boundary, the distance being single track. The power-house is equipped with two complete Corliss traction engines. The road gives a good service and is well patronized.

The Los Angeles Consolidated is an electric railroad system, the building of which was commenced early this year. Thirty miles of track have been built and are now in operation, and ten miles more are to be built. The lines in operation are four: To Westlake, to the University, one to the southern city limits by Maple avenue, and one by Central avenue past the Arcade depot. Work has commenced on a line to East Los Angeles, and it is probable that the old Pico-street electric road, which has been purchased by the company, will soon be started up again. The company has a fine power-house near the Arcade depot, and will supply power for manufacturing purposes.

The total length of track of the street railroads in Los Angeles is a little less than ninety miles, and nearly 12,000,000 passengers have been carried during the past twelve months. Allowing for school children (who only pay half fare) and deadheads, this would make the aggregate receipts of the companies about \$500,000.

REAL ESTATE.

No Heavy Demand, But a Firm Tone to the Market.

Real estate is no longer the preponderating interest of Los Angeles, as it was during the boom times of 1886-87. There is still, however, a large number of our citizens who own property which they purchased for speculation, and, having faith in the city, are now holding for investment.

While it cannot be truthfully said that the real-estate market is very buoyant, it is true that it is easy to sell property, yet it is an undeniable fact that the market today is in a healthier condition than it has been since the speculative bubble burst through over-inflation four years ago. The transfers of late represent a large extent of cash sales. The greater part of the old boom transactions have been cleared up. From 1888 to 1890 sales for a cash consideration were the exception rather than the rule.

While prices in some outside sections of the city which were subdivided in advance of the demand have fallen off from 50 to 75 per cent, since 1887, inside property has not declined to anything like that extent. In fact, some property, notably on Broadway and August, is today held at higher figures than were asked during the boom.

Desirable houses for rent are at present scarce, the demand for convenient dwellings in good locations far exceeding the supply. This must, in turn

LEWIS' GREAT GIFT CARNIVAL!



Men's Velvet Embroidered Slippers, \$1 and upwards.

Given Away! Given Away!

Handsome dressed dolls, undressed kid dolls, bisque, rubber and indestructible dolls, tea sets, drums, big and little; locomotives, trains of cars, baby carriages, velocipedes, rocking horses, tool chests, parlor and bedroom sets, Noah's arks, monkeys, kitchen furniture, animals, fancy boxes, clocks, figures, vases, bisque ornaments, puzzles, trumpets, tinware, Christmas cards, Morocco velvet and plush albums, autograph albums, tops, marbles, cigar cases, card cases, cigarette cases, jewel cases, fancy work boxes, mechanical toys, base balls, horns, novel games, wagons, horses, walking sticks, Japanese ware—anything and everything in the toy line.

YOU CAN BUY

A pair of Ladies' fine Dongola Kid Boots at Lewis' for \$2.00 and get handsome presents free.

You can buy Ladies' Dongola Kid Patent Tip Button Shoes for \$3.00 and get handsome presents free.

You can buy Men's handsome French Calf Shoes for \$4.50, worth \$8.00; and get handsome presents free.

You can buy Infants' Kid Button Shoes for 50c and get handsome presents free.

AN Embroidered Velvet Slipper for only \$1.
A present with every purchase.

of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Toys Free! Toys Free!

IN accordance with Lewis' annual custom, the thirteenth anniversary of the great free distribution of toys will begin SATURDAY, December 5, 1891, and continue until January 1, 1892. For thirteen years the little ones of Los Angeles and vicinity have been made happy by

LEWIS' FREE DISTRIBUTION OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Parents have been saved large sums of money and many homes gladdened by the advent of toys that, but for Lewis' sale, would have never known a Christmas gift. Every purchaser gets a handsome present free. Parents, your children and yourselves need shoes! Buy them at Lewis' and you not alone save money on your shoes, but you get almost as many Christmas gifts as your shoes cost. See Lewis' toy display. It is equal to any exhibit of its kind in Southern California.

WANTED—Several competent shoe salesmen at once. Apply early.



Men's Velvet Embroidered Slippers, \$1 and upwards.

Holiday Slippers

Ladies, your husbands, sweethearts and gentlemen friends will appreciate a pair of Handsome Slippers as a Christmas gift.

See Our Display.

Over 100 styles in velvet and leather.

7000 pairs consigned to us to be sold at once. Slippers from 75c upwards. Drop in and make your selections now and have them laid aside for you until Christmas.

Country Order Department.

Purchasers living at a distance can have their mail orders promptly filled. Handsome presents accompany each mail order.

One Price, Plain Figures, and Presents Free.

EMBROIDERED Velvet Slippers only \$1.
A present with every purchase.

LEWIS, ORIGINATOR OF LOW PRICES.

201 NORTH SPRING STREET.

FOR UPWARDS OF 10 YEARS

I HAVE been buying and selling Real estate in Los Angeles and vicinity and still have some choice bargains in

Ranch and . . .
City Property

Special inducements to buyers in lands at

Providencia Rancho
Cienfuegos Rancho
Alhambra
Puente
Gardena.

Also Business and Residence Property in City of Los Angeles.

A. E. Pomeroy,
106 S. BROADWAY.

RAMONA!

The Gem of the San Gabriel Valley.

ONLY Three Miles from City Limits of Los Angeles.

PROPERTY of San Gabriel Wine Co. Original Owners.

LOCATED at Shor's station, on line of S. F. & P. and San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit Railroad.

FROM 10 to 15 minutes to the Plaza, Los Angeles city.

CHEAPEST Suburban Town Lots, Villa Sites or Acres.

POPULAR Terms.

Purest Spring Water.

INEXHAUSTIBLE Quantities Guaranteed.

Apply at office of

SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,

Ramona, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Or to M. D. WILLIAMS, Ramona.

Orange County Nurseries.

Fine Walnuts, Soft Shell Oranges and Olives

A Specialty.

The most complete stock of Roses, Flowers and Ornamental Nursery stock in Southern California. Figs and all kinds and varieties of deciduous and citrus fruits. Largest glass greenhouses in Southern California. Send for catalogue to

Orange County Nursery Co.,

FULLERTON, CAL.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC

Steamship Line.

The First-class American Steel Steamer

.....MINEOLA.....

(2500 tons register)

Will be dispatched from San Francisco for New York (via San Diego) on November 22, 1891, to be followed by steamers "Mackinaw" and "Keweenaw."

For information apply to

W. F. WHITE, Proprietor.

EAGLE STABLES,

122 SOUTH BROADWAY.

Good teams at reasonable rates. Tel. No. 24.

W. F. WHITE, Proprietor.

We are Now Showing

A large and varied assortment of choice goods in our various departments suitable

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

It is impossible to enumerate all the various articles, but as a suggestion of what may be found here, the following are mentioned:

Carpet Department.

Besides all grades of Carpetings, from the modest Ingrain to the rich and elegant Wiltons and Axminster, there is displayed the largest line of RUGS ever shown in the city.

ORIENTAL RUGS, FUR RUGS,

SMYRNA AND MOQUETTE RUGS.

No more elegant or suitable present can be made than an Oriental Rug, as it is a work of art as well as an article of utility. A Fur Rug is also very appropriate as a present.

Furniture Department.

Parlor, Library, Hall, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture of the latest patterns in all the various woods. Especially adapted for presents are Bookcases, Secretaries, Ladies' Writing Desks, Cabinets, Music Cabinets, Easy and Fancy Chairs, Turkish Chairs, Piano Stools, Fancy Tables, Pedestals and easels. Many of these are of special and unique designs not to be found elsewhere. SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to our perfect copies of French Tables, Chairs, Desks, and Cabinets celebrated for their graceful forms and elegant workmanship.

Upholstery Department.

Portieres, Silk and Lace Curtains, India Muslins, China Silks, Plushes, etc. The most artistic goods in the greatest variety to be found anywhere.

LOS ANGELES FURNITURE CO.
Opposite Baker Block.
351-353 North Main st.

Natural
Herb
Doctor.

DR. HONG SOI,
CONSULTATION FREE.

Physician and
Surgeon.

317 S. BROADWAY, NEAR THIRD, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
DR. HONG SOI has graduated and received his diploma from the Medical schools and Universities in Canton and made his first professional practice for many years in the hospitals of Canton and Hong Kong, China. He is the sixth of a generation of doctors in his family and has made thorough studies of all diseases of the human body. The doctor has had wide experience as a physician and during his long stay of six years in Los Angeles, has made many skillful cures. The doctor cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Asthma, Catarrh, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Water-brash, Nervous Troubles, and all diseases that the human body is heir to, by his herb medicine, freshly prepared every day. It would be a benefit to those who are in trouble with sickness to give him a fair trial; his terms are very reasonable. The doctor uses a thousand kinds of medicines which he directly imports from China. Hundreds of voluntary testimonials from patients who have been cured by this doctor can be shown at his office. Please remember the above address and preserve this advertisement.

ECONOMICAL FUEL!
S. F. Wellington Lump Coal
WHOLESALE AT REDUCED PRICES RETAIL
If your dealer does not keep it ring up Telephone 36 or leave your order with
HANCOCK BANNING,
IMPORTER, 120 WEST SECOND STREET
Oak, Pine and Juniper Wood sawed and split to order.

A gold dollar is worth 100 Cents

North, South, East or West.

We have never been able to buy one for less. This fact should be considered by the would-be owner of an orange grove. A good thing costs money, and is always the cheapest in the end. We are in receipt of dozens of letters inquiring why we are asking \$130 per acre for Alessandro Land, while there are thousands of acres advertised in full length columns of as many newspapers at less than half the price. Our reply is:

Ours are Gold Dollars.

That never sell below par.

No prudent man will invest his money in any of these wildcat schemes, promising great returns for a small outlay; they are very enticing to the weary toiler on the stony farms of the East, looks well on paper, but never materialize; you put your money in but never get it back.

If you are coming to Southern California for health, profit, or both, you want to invest your money where there is not the least possible chance of failure. That place is

ALESSANDRO,

Which has everything in its favor: The most beautiful location; the finest climate in the world; the best soil; the best water right of any irrigation district in Southern California; and one of the strongest Companies back of it in the State, composed of men of unlimited means and business capacity, who have made a success of everything they have undertaken. Alessandro also owes its success not only to above, but largely to the character of the men who have come there to make it their future homes. A class of thirty, intelligent, industrious men, who have already made their presence felt, and are living there today in moderate luxury, comfort and good health. With such a class of settlers already on the land and constantly arriving, we predict that

IN FOUR YEARS' TIME

Alessandro will be the Model City of Southern California.

He who invests his money today in Alessandro lands takes no chances and makes no mistakes. The price is still \$120 per acre. Every newcomer, every new length of pipe, every dollar laid out in improvement, increases the value of every acre of the tract. While you sleep your land grows in value. People, "plenty of them," are rich today who bought land in Redlands four years ago, simply by the advance. He who buys Alessandro land at \$120 per acre will reap the same reward and more, for the advance will be more rapid and sure. Full description, particulars, maps, etc., sent on application to

THEODORE CLARK, Mangr. Land Dept.
Office of the Bear Valley Irrigation Co., Redlands, Cal.

JUST RECEIVED

ANOTHER CAR-LOAD



THE OLD COURTHOUSE.

Of the celebrated Columbus Buggy Co.'s vehicles—something new in style. Call and inspect them. For first-class work the prices are very reasonable. We are now showing some of the new styles in Goddard Phaetons Three-seated Carriages, Seaside Surries. We also have more of the Broadway Queen Phaetons—light weight for pleasure driving, and heavy-weight for doctors' use.

HAWLEY, KING & CO.

THE SOUTH RIALTO TRACT

Is two miles west of Colton, the center of railroads in Southern California.

THE SOUTH RIALTO TRACT

Is four miles north of Riverside, the

orange center of the Pacific Coast.

THE SOUTH RIALTO TRACT

Has water piped to every ten acres, pure and abundant.

THE SOUTH RIALTO TRACT

Has no washes, no waste land, no scale, no frosts, no heavy fogs.

THE SOUTH RIALTO TRACT

Has a perfect soil—sandy loam on the surface and red heavier clay (not hard-pan) beneath.

THE SOUTH RIALTO TRACT

Slopes to the south, and is easily sheltered from the north winds.

THE SOUTH RIALTO TRACT

Has beautiful building sites and grand scenery.

THE SOUTH RIALTO TRACT

Is being sold rapidly, cash getting heavy discounts.

THE SOUTH RIALTO TRACT

Should be surely visited by all.

THE SOUTH RIALTO TRACT

Can be fully investigated by calling upon or addressing the undersigned.

Owing to the death of its principal stockholder,

THE SOUTH RIALTO TRACT

Will be sold out within six months.

No Reasonable Offer is Declined!

LOWELL L. ROGERS,

General Manager, 206 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

ELEVENTH YEAR.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1891.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

FIVE CENTS

1891.

MIDSUMMER

In the Heart of South California.

Los Angeles County, Its Productive Center.

THE LAND AND ITS FRUITS

A Splendid Field for Free Industrial Effort.

REWARDS SURE AND LARGE.

Midsummer Harvest Review by "The Times."

POMONA, CERES AND FLORA

Here Smile on Him Who Attends Upon Them.

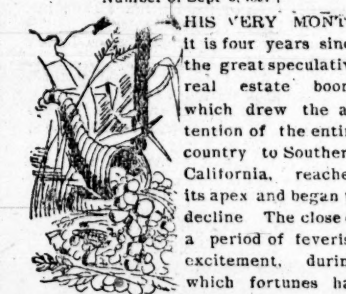
CHIEF PRODUCING CENTERS

Of the County, and How They Yield and Thrive

UNDER THE "SLANT OF THE SUN."

A Showing of Facts, Figures and Results That Tells a Striking Story—The Truth About Los Angeles Is Good Enough.

(Reprinted from the Midsummer Harvest Number of Sept. 5, 1891.)



was attended with much anxiety to all who were interested in the permanent prosperity of this section. It was for some time doubted, even by the most sanguine, whether we could withstand the inevitable reaction from undue excitement.

Now we can look back at that critical period and see that, such forebodings, while reasonable enough at the time, were ill-founded. Southern California is no ordinary country, and a crisis which would have set back almost any other section for a score of years did not retard our progress for as many months. Thanks to the exceptional qualities of our soil and climate, we have gone right along increasing our productive capacity, until today we are very far ahead of the position which we occupied four years ago. How far ahead is fully understood by few whose occupation keeps them in the cities. How many residents of Los Angeles are there who have any adequate conception of the amount of material development that has taken place in this and other counties of Southern California during the past four years! And if ignorance prevails here, can we be surprised that thousands in the East still believe that we are sitting down with our hands folded, suffering from the effects of a "busted boom"?

The object of this special issue of The Times is to remove these misconceptions, and to show, both to Californians and outsiders, by facts and figures, the truth in regard to the actual situation in Southern California today. It is a plain, unvarnished statement, gathered from personal investigation by careful observers, of the progress that is being made in the productive industries of agriculture, horticulture and stock-raising—the planting of orchards and vineyards and alfalfa fields and berry patches; the drying of fruits, the making of cheese and butter, and the other multifarious forms of industry which, in this land of plenty, so richly reward the investment of money and muscle.

The showing made is a remarkable one, and will be a surprise even to those in this section who believed themselves well informed.

It was not possible to obtain comprehensive statistics, but sufficient has been ascertained to warrant the statement that, during the past two years, a larger area has been planted to orchards in Southern California than was in fruit trees in 1889. Moreover, this phenomenal rate of increase is itself increasing. The demand for young fruit trees for planting out is in many

sections greater than the supply. On every hand there is a demand for productive country lands. The buyers are not only from the East and from other parts of California, but from among our own people. Many residents of Los Angeles and other cities in this section are paying by instalments for tracts of land which they have had set out to orchard, and which, within a few years, will yield them a sufficient income to make them independent of the world's cares. It is well that our own people are not letting outsiders capture all the good things.

Some authentic records of remarkable profits made from the products of the soil are given in this issue. They are not confined to any particular crop, but take a wide range. Oranges, lemons, apricots, peaches, apples, peaches, blackberries, strawberries, alfalfa, peanuts, watermelons, together with many other fruits and vegetables, have, in turn, proved bonanzas to men who planted the right varieties in the right soil and gave them the right kind of attention. For, even in Southern California, Dame Nature will not reward neglect with plenty. Here, as elsewhere, extra care is rewarded with an extra yield.

One fact that is proved beyond cavil in the following lines is that it is possible not only to support a family in comfort on ten acres of Southern California soil, but even to grow rich thereon. Indeed, five acres, rightly handled, will keep a family in all the necessities and reasonable luxuries of life, while, in some cases, a single acre of berries has afforded a larger income than many city families live on who have to pay rent besides. The capacity of our soil to support a dense population is only just beginning to be understood by ourselves, and it is, therefore, not at all surprising that we often combat the misrepresentations of Eastern doubting Thomases in a half-hearted manner. A perusal of this issue should convince any reasonable man that the owner of ten acres of arable land in Southern California is far better off, financially and physically, than the possessor of a 160-acre farm east of the Rockies. With land that will support a population of from 800 to 1000 to the square mile from the product of the soil, who can foretell the future of Southern California, without being accused of romanticism?

Another thing that is clearly proved is the utter falsity of the statement that "California is no place for a poor man." Several instances are given in the following columns where men who started a few years ago with nothing—or next to nothing—but a stout heart and willing hands, are now not only comfortable but rich. There are many opportunities here for renting land—on shares or otherwise—which may be availed of by those who have a few dollars, while those who lack even this will find little difficulty in obtaining work in the country until they have saved enough to get a start.

It is also proved that there are still cheap lands to be had in Southern California. Within ten miles of this city land may be purchased at from \$50 to \$80 an acre that will pay for itself in two years. If this is not cheap enough, there are thousands of acres in the northern part of the county which may be bought at one-fifth of that price.

Such lands will not long be offered at present prices. Many old-time Californians who jested at the folly of tenderfoot in paying \$5 an acre, fifteen years ago, for land that now produces annual crops worth \$500 an acre, will, ten years hence—if they are still alive—be telling how they could have bought land in 1891 for figures which will then appear as ridiculous as those of 1876 appear to us today. The future of this section is assured, beyond all peradventure. Let those who may still doubt after reading the facts herein given take a week's trip over the country themselves, interview the tillers of the soil, hunt for the dark spots in the picture, and then, if they still doubt the inevitable rapid progress which is the destiny of Southern California, they should call upon their family physician, for there is assuredly something a-fallacious in their liver or their brain. The handwriting on the wall is so plain that he who runs may read. This is destined to become the most thickly-settled section of the Western Hemisphere, and one of the most thickly-settled regions of the world. With a soil and climate that enable us to produce to perfection the oranges of Malta, the lemons of Sicily, the raisins of Spain, the olives, peaches and walnuts of Southern France, the figs of Smyrna, the honey of Greece, and the grapes of every country of Europe, with all the crops common to this continent; with an atmosphere that permits active work to be carried on in the open air, without discomfort, every day in the year and which instills new life in the veins of the invalid; with over 60,000,000 of people, on this continent alone, clamoring for all that we can raise; with great railroad systems scheming to obtain access to us, and the broad Pacific at our very doors, who can point to a region upon the face of the globe that offers more inducements to the homeseeker or the investor?

Southern California's car of progress is moving forward with ever-accelerating pace. Those who wish to ride it should lose no time in getting on board.

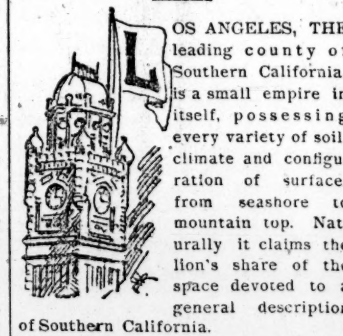


THE FIRST COUNTY.

Los Angeles, the Pride of the South.

VALLEYS, PLAINS AND MOUNTAINS.

Pasadena—The San Gabriel—Pomona—The Los Nietos Country—Oceanward—The Cahuenga Foothills—San Fernando—Mountain Valleys.



land is low and level, the color assumes a golden hue. These are the grain fields which yield each year such crops of wheat and barley and hay as an eastern farmer could never be made to believe grow, without ocular demonstration.

Let us take a look. Drive through this section. You are in the midst of an orchard. Some of the trees are covered with green fruit not much larger than English walnuts. A few months hence these will have bloomed out in golden spheres, which find a ready market the world over. Near by are rows of lemon trees, which fruit ripens in rich plenty the year round. Look further, and you will see branches heavily laden with luscious peaches, fully ripened and nearing maturity. These trees in the next row denuded of their fruit, a month ago were covered with apricots. Pears and plums and prunes are ripening near by. The blackberry season is about over, but there are plenty left, ditto strawberries, but from those bushes yonder you can gather all the raspberries you want. Watermelons and muskmelons are springing up all about you. In that variegated patch hard by you will find growing almost every variety of vegetables.

On the vines at your feet thick clusters of fruit are slowly coloring under the influence of the sun's nursing rays. Soon the vineyards will yield their harvest, which furnishes the material for four choice wines as any sound connoisseur can produce. Journey on and you will find fields of high waving corn. Those acres beyond covered with stubble, not long ago lay hidden beneath beautiful crops of wheat and barley. Nothing has been said of apples, almonds, currants, cherries, walnuts, rye, persimmons, loquats, oats, nectarines, hops, guavas, limes or olives, but they all grow here. Mr. Warner's prophecy is already fulfilled.

That the picture is not overdrawn may be shown by describing in fuller detail the fruits and other crops gathered or to be gathered this season in the section above mentioned.

Pasadena Proper. Abounds in numerous small, generally thrifty orchards, while just outside the city limits fruit is cultivated on a large scale and with pronounced success. Most of the town orchards are set to oranges. Every acre counts. The trees require but little care. That they pay well within a reasonable length of time is illustrated in the case of a Pasadena man who sold last spring the navel oranges on one acre of ground—ninety trees, between four and five years old—for a net profit of \$410.

A South Pasadena orchardist disposed of the yield of 5 1/2 acres for a net profit of nearly \$1100. The soil is a rich, sandy loam, and the trees were irrigated but once during the year. A 25-acre orchard at Alhambra netted the owner a profit of between \$10,000 and \$11,000. Eight years ago this land is described as a barren waste. These are but examples.

Pasadena's Homes. As indicative of the class of residents which Pasadena is attracting, the names might be mentioned of such persons as Andrew McNally, the practical head of the great Chicago publishing house, who owns a beautiful ranch north of town; A. C. Armstrong, a prominent eastern capitalist; Col. G. C. Green, who is one of the moneyed men of the county; Prof. T. S. C. Lowe, the inventor; J. W. Scoville and E. P. Hurlbut, who stand high among the wealthy men of Chicago; William Stanton, a widely-known Pittsburgh capitalist; J. W. Singer, L. P. Hansen and scores of other rich and philanthropic men, who have recently purchased or built splendid residence properties in our midst, to say nothing of the hundreds of older residents who have made their fortunes here.

A Semi-official Estimate. Last Spring, Inspector C. H. Richardson of Pasadena, figured up a close estimate of the amount and varieties of fruit set out in his district, which embraces Pasadena, South Pasadena, the country north to the foothills. In this area, embracing, say seven square miles, he found in round numbers 800 acres planted to seedlings and double that number to budded

orange trees over five years old. Between 100 and 200 acres were set to trees less than five years old. Over 1000 lemon trees were found in full bearing and a quarter of that number not in bearing. Over 1800 acres were then set to deciduous fruits, some 12 acres to walnuts and 20 acres to olives. Much planting of all kinds has been made since Mr. Richardson last went over the ground, so that the above figures do not represent all the land at present under cultivation. A hurried tour of inspection shows young orchards springing up on all sides. Mr. Bushnell's 8 acres recently set to oranges, the 10 acres planted to the same fruit by Judge M. J. Robert, T. Vandervoort's 1000 lemon trees and the 10 acres south of his place set to oranges, Dr. Fraser's youthful orchard where Sportsman's Park once was and further north the extensive operations in the same line of Mr. Armstrong and others, may be cited as a few examples of later planting in and immediately adjoining Pasadena.

Each year finds more attention being paid to deciduous fruits. It would be hard to find a better paying investment. C. C. Thompson, on his well-kept orchard north of town, comprising about 50 acres of trees in bearing, netted him a profit last season on the green fruit of nearly \$9000. Had he taken the trouble to dry the fruit, the profits would have been still larger. The peaches brought in nearly \$5000 @ 1 1/2 cents per pound; clings over \$300 at 2 1/2 cents, prunes nearly \$4000 at 2 1/2 cents, besides a considerable amount from apricots which sold at 2 1/2 cents, and plums at 3 cents per pound. On E. A. Bonine's fine orchard east of town grow apricots, nectarines, peaches, lemons, prunes and other varieties of fruit, and some 30 acres thus set out never fail to bring in a profit of less than \$6500 per annum. The handsome residence built by Mr. Bonine last year is a striking testimonial to the profits of one season's crop.

This season's yield of apricots fell below the usual standard. This was rather to be expected, as last year's crop was the heaviest on record. Some growers report the crop as very satisfactory, the whole price seldom falling below 2 cents per pound.

North of Town. Much of the land is set to vineyards. The Pasadena Improvement Company has 185 acres thus planted, which last season yielded an average net profit of \$10 per acre. The crop ranged from 1 1/2 to 2 tons per acre. A. Bridgen of Lamanda Park puts the profits on vineyards at higher figures. He says the yield ought to average 4 tons to the acre and a net profit of \$50 per acre. Mr. Bridgen believes vineyards to be one of the best-paying branches of the fruit business. This season's crop will be satisfactory in both quantity and quality. South of Mr. Bridgen's place 80 acres have been set out recently to peaches, apricots and plums. He himself has planted 10 additional acres to fruit.

The now ripening peach crop will not fall far below last season's extraordinary yield and the quality of the fruit will be much better. Prices are likely to be stiff, especially in view of the failure of the Delaware crop. Mr. Thompson says this is an off year for prunes, but predicts a big yield of pears and plums.

In the Foothills. All about Lamanda Park and along the foothills to Sierra Madre new orchards are appearing. A short distance east of Bridgen's winery hundreds of trees have lately been planted north of the main road leading eastward. Further north, along the road to Kinneola and Eaton Canyon, is another newly-planted orchard of extensive size.

In this foothill region the traveler runs across such beautiful ranches as those owned by Messrs. Hughs, J. F. Crank, Craig, Allen and Bridgen. East of Sierra Madre is the famous Hastings ranch with its hundreds of acres set to vineyards and other crops.

man and the Hastings ranches, each with many hundred acres under cultivation. Santa Anita comprises about 15,000 acres, one-fifth of its original size. On it grow all manner of fruits and vegetables and cereals. A month ago the barley was cut and thrashed and later on the wheat. It is interesting to visit the fields of grain and watch the thrashing process. Four thirty o'clock sees the men awake. Those who are drivers of headers and header wagons attend to their stock. Then comes breakfast, then the procession to the field. Meantime the engineer of the separator has got steam up. When the men arrive, the headers from two up—usually with four horses—start in, each accompanied by its wagon which, when loaded, is replaced by another, all the work being done in transit. The loaded wagon falls out of line and goes to the separator, where its load—almost always in continuous motion—is forked to the elevator, the chaff flowing in a steady stream from the end, while the grain pours out into sacks, which are filled, are deftly sewed up and passed to the sack backs, which work in relays.

Fifteen hundred acres at Santa Anita are set to barley. This year's crop was a big one, averaging 15 sacks of 107 pounds each to the acre. The present wheat yield is the best at any time on the ranch. On 1000 acres the crop has averaged 17 sacks of 140 pounds to the acre. The crops are being held in expectation of stiff winter prices. Besides this tenants have grown large crops, two also having 8000 sacks of wheat and barley ready for the market. This year 100 acres have been planted to oranges. The ranch's 75-acre orange orchard yielded 80,000 boxes the past season, the net profit on which amounted to over \$100,000. Much additional land has been set to fruit by recent purchasers. The vineyard crop promises to be better than for several years past.

About Monrovia. Driving east from Baldwin's through lowlands covered with ripening vineyards, the traveler soon finds himself in Monrovia. Here are noticeable the same conditions of thrift and progress. Two hundred acres have been planted to oranges alone this year within the city limits. A large packing house is located here, where great quantities of fruit are dried and shipped annually. The berry business here is also doing well. The town owner an exclusive water right, and to meet the increasing demands of the fruit industry, operations have been begun for the construction of a 3,000,000-gallon reservoir. \$40,000 having been voted for that purpose.

Returning by way of the Hastings and Rose ranches, the same conditions are found to prevail. The Rose ranch comprises 2000 acres, 640 being set to vineyards, 150 to oranges and 230 to deciduous fruit. The rest is pasture and wheat land. All the deciduous trees and 50 acres of the oranges were set out this year. Next season 200 additional acres will be devoted to the golden fruit.

San Gabriel and Alhambra. Eastward are the towns of San Gabriel and Alhambra. Here there are no big ranches, the whole district being subdivided into small tracts, constituting one great orchard. Citrus and deciduous fruits grow here in great abundance, so do grapes and berries and vegetables. Here may be noticed several hundred yearling orange trees, there a young orchard of peaches; on the opposite side of the road a vegetable patch, probably enclosed by rows of berry bushes.

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It is no wonder that, in view of such remarkable returns, the acreage planted in citrus trees is extending with great rapidity. The section of citrus tree planting last season will cover an area greater than that occupied by citrus trees in Southern California a year ago. In spite of the enormous plantings in nurseries, the nurserymen cannot fill the demand. Some think trees will be almost given away within a few years, but it should be remembered that of those planted in seedbed a large proportion never reach maturity; also that the average of orchards is increasing with even greater rapidity. As to overdoing the orange market, there is little fear of that. The area in which oranges may be successfully grown in the United States is confined to very limited portions of California and Florida, and the entire orange crop of Southern California last season would only give each inhabitant of the United States two oranges apiece. The outlook for the Los Angeles county orange crop for next season is good, the trees being generally loaded

man and the Hastings ranches, each with many hundred acres under cultivation. Santa Anita comprises about 15,000 acres, one-fifth of its original size. On it grow all manner of fruits and vegetables and cereals. A month ago the barley was cut and thrashed and later on the wheat. It is interesting to visit the fields of grain and watch the thrashing process. Four thirty o'clock sees the men awake. Those who are drivers of headers and header wagons attend to their stock. Then comes breakfast, then the procession to the field. Meantime the engineer of the separator has got steam up. When the men arrive, the headers from two up—usually with four horses—start in, each accompanied by its wagon which, when loaded, is replaced by another, all the work being done in transit. The loaded wagon falls out of line and goes to the separator, where its load—almost always in continuous motion—is forked to the elevator, the chaff flowing in a steady stream from the end, while the grain pours out into sacks, which are filled, are deftly sewed up and passed to the sack backs, which work in relays.

Fifteen hundred acres at Santa Anita are set to barley. This year's crop was a big one, averaging 15 sacks of 107 pounds each to the acre. The present wheat yield is the best at any time on the ranch. On 1000 acres the crop has averaged 17 sacks of 140 pounds to the acre. The crops are being held in expectation of stiff winter prices. Besides this tenants have grown large crops, two also having 8000 sacks of wheat and barley ready for the market. This year 100 acres have been planted to oranges. The ranch's 75-acre orange orchard yielded 80,000 boxes the past season, the net profit on which amounted to over \$100,000. Much additional land has been set to fruit by recent purchasers. The vineyard crop promises to be better than for several years past.

About Monrovia. Driving east from Baldwin's through lowlands covered with ripening vineyards, the traveler soon finds himself in Monrovia. Here are noticeable the same conditions of thrift and progress. Two hundred acres have been planted to oranges alone this year within the city limits. A large packing house is located here, where great quantities of fruit are dried and shipped annually. The berry business here is also doing well. The town owner an exclusive water right, and to meet the increasing demands of the fruit industry, operations have been begun for the construction of a 3,000,000-gallon reservoir. \$40,000 having been voted for that purpose.

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Unimproved lands at Duarte, suitable for orange culture, with water, range in price from \$250 to \$400 an acre. Improved places run from the figure of \$1,000, according to age of trees and improvements. As a business investment, one can well afford to pay \$1,500 an acre for an orange orchard that will yield \$800 an acre net. Small improved places, with cottage and garden for family use, may sometimes be picked up at very reasonable prices, for the true Californian is a great wanderer and would probably sell his location in paradise if he could realize a good thing. Investment, or rather, he considered a better opening elsewhere. The new arrival who desires a ready-made home in this section will always find plenty to select from.

Azusa. The trip from Duarte eastward to Azusa, a distance of five miles, is by no means an attractive one. It runs for the entire distance through sand and boulders—the bed of the San Gabriel River, and ground over which it has in former days spread itself. Azusa itself—the town—is built upon poor, rocky soil, and the buildings, which are of a dingy character, the impression received by the passer-by on the cars is not a favorable one. Little hint is obtained of the fertility, beauty and productiveness which exist in the country immediately surrounding the town. Hence, in many other instances, the traveler must leave the iron highway to obtain an adequate conception of what the country is and what is being accomplished.

Azusa is situated on a gently sloping mesa, about a mile from the mouth of the romantic San Gabriel Cañon, whence its water supply is obtained. As far as production goes, it is the most important point on the Santa Fé railroad in the mountains. It is the only place that claims to ship more produce than all other places combined on that line between Los Angeles and San Bernardino. The valley is remarkably fertile, the soil extending to a depth of from 20 to 100 feet. The San Gabriel River furnishes a magnificent water supply, the entire flow of the river being utilized, in conjunction with Duarte. The water is conducted in open cemented ditches, and is deeded with the land, so that the settlers own their own water.

It was about noon of an August day that a Times representative alighted at the Azusa depot. That it was warm could not be gainsaid. Indeed, even the residents admit that it occasionally becomes pretty hot in Azusa. But a hot spell never lasts more than a few days, and a refreshing breeze generally springs up toward evening. On the occasion referred to, the weather was close and murky, which is seldom the case. Dark clouds could be seen shrouding the heights of the Sierra Madre, which tower above the town, and an occasional distant peal of thunder was heard. Later in the afternoon there was a rainbow in the mountains and the water in the ditches became muddy, showing that heavy rain had fallen above. The rain could be smelt from afar, and a refreshing breeze fanned the cheek. That evening it was learned that there had been a cloudburst at Redlands in San Bernardino county, which considerable damage. These summer storms in the mountains add much to the water supply of Azusa.

A trip through this valley is a treat. The beginning of August is not a good time to see the crops gathered. The apricots were gone and the peaches not yet ripe, being late this year. Enough was, however, seen to show that this is one of the most productive sections of earth. Half a mile from town the region of solid development is reached, and then, for mile after mile, one may drive along roads aligned by cemented ditches of rapidly running water, the driveways covered for half their width with a thrifty growth of alfalfa which excites the cupid of the owner of a city cow. The orchards are, many of them, bordered by trim yucca hedges, outside of which are lines of pepper and eucalyptus trees. The country is so good-scented to a naturally treeless region, such as the greater part of Southern California. Its growth is like that of Jack's beanstalk. Trees three years from the seed will sometimes attain a height of fifty feet.

It changes the appearance of a country within a couple of years, acts as a windbreak and, besides, affords a valuable supply of fuel. There are several hundred varieties of the eucalyptus family, of which the globular gum, eucalyptus, is the least esteemed in Australia, but the most common here.

A couple of miles southeast of Azusa is the site of "Gladstone," one of the ambitious boomers of the country who it was named, was presented with a lot, but he probably failed to pay the taxes, as a saloon now stands upon it. Like the rest of the children of the boom, this place is beginning to grow on productive merit, and, being now ripe for original fakers, its acres will soon pay in fruit such profits as could never be derived from rainbow chasing.

Through Azusa on every hand the orange is evidently the common crop. On all sides may be seen orchards in every stage of growth, from trees just planted to those fifteen years old. Five miles by four—twenty square miles—around Azusa is planted two-thirds solid in fruit and over one-third in oranges. The shipments last season from Azusa amounted to about 14,000 boxes, but most of the trees are yet young. It is also a great place for orange nurseries. Recently it was stated that half the nursery orange trees in the country were in Azusa. Azusa can boast of some of the largest orange orchards in the world. The Macneil and Vossburg tract covers 500 acres, of which 200 acres have already been planted in oranges and the rest will soon be. There is also the Ruddock place, on which nearly 400 acres are planted. Kerckhoff and Eschman have a grove of several hundred acres and there are many of from 40 to 80 acres.

The great pride of this section is, however, its small productive homes—beautiful little places of from 10 to 20 acres, upon which may be found all that a family needs to consume, except a few groceries. Two-thirds of the tract will generally be found planted in some crop for the market, such as oranges, apricots, peaches or prunes. Then there is an acre or so in alfalfa,

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A short distance from Covina is a settlement of Dunkards, an industrious community from the East, who have built up fine homes. One man, who landed here five years ago with just enough money to buy the land, has now a model place of 80 acres, entirely surrounded by eucalyptus trees, which have reached a height of 75 feet. The tract is mostly planted to oranges. The comfortable house is surrounded by flowers, shrubs and shade trees. It may be said, not only of the Azusa Valley, but of Los Angeles county in general, that many of the best places are watered by the river in the soil with three or four years is credible only to those who have seen it. Here, in this favored land, a child does not have to plant for his children.

South of the mouth of Azusa and farther away from the Sierra Madre is Berlin Heights, on the summit of which, commanding a glorious view of the valley with the tree-dotted San José hills on the south, is the Ruddock place, one of the best in the mountains. California, just approaching completion, with a great cement reservoir that has no superior in the State and stretching over hill and dale 400 acres in orange trees—a model Southern California home. The Ruddock place is a lower elevation, is Vineland, a settlement which has commenced to make a rapid growth of late years. The citizens have organized an irrigation system, by which is the 100 acres may be irrigated, not hereunder under water. Land around Vineland is cheaper than in other sections of the Azusa Valley. It may be purchased, unimproved, at \$100 an acre, or in some cases even less, and small improved places may be had at very reasonable prices. This section is not considered so choice for citrus fruits as the land nearer the foothills, but vines and deciduous fruits of all descriptions grow to perfection.

Henry C. Roberts is one of the oldest settlers in the Azusa Valley, having been here over 30 years. He has made an intelligent study of the fruit question and took a trip to Mexico chiefly to look into the effect which reciprocity with that country might have on the fruit business in California. His investigations led him to the belief that reciprocity would be a benefit to our fruit growers rather than a danger. The Mexican oranges ripen at a different time from ours. Large California Navel would be sold in the capital of Mexico at 25 cents apiece and California table grapes at from 50 to 75 cents a pound, the freight by express being 12 cents, to which must now be added the duty.

Azusa has had to contend with many difficulties. There have been disputes about water—now apparently settled—and also in regard to the title to the land, it being upon a Mexican grant. This latter question was settled in 1883, since when the valley has begun to grow in earnest.

Azusa was struck by the boom, a town having been laid out on a grand scale—on paper, and may lots sold at high prices. Some of the acreage sold then at boom prices could not now be purchased for any less, owing to the productive developments which have since been made.

Azusa is at the mouth of the picturesque San Gabriel Cañon, which is only a mile distant. This is a favorite place for excursions. Burros are kept here for the purpose. In the cañon are found shady nooks, clear, cold silver fountains, hunting and gold and silver mining.

Actual Results in Azusa. Here are some actual returns that have been achieved by tillers of the soil at Azusa:

E. R. Thompson, from 4 acres of orange trees only 4 years old picked 300 boxes, which sold for \$420. The cost of production was \$100, leaving a net profit of \$320. When only 3 years old, these trees "produced 53 boxes. This shows that one does not have to wait quite a lifetime to obtain a return from orange trees.

F. D. Smith did still better with 4-year-old trees. Six and one-half acres gave 600 boxes, which sold for \$1,200, the expenses being \$130.

From 2-1/2 acres of 7-year-old peach trees E. R. Thompson gathered 57,055 pounds of fruit, which sold for \$844.82, cost of production \$140, leaving a net profit of \$704.82. These trees were irrigated.

F. D. Smith, from 1 acre of 5 and 6 year-old peach trees, picked 14,001 pounds, which sold for \$252.51, the expenses being only \$20. These trees were also irrigated.

From 2 1/2 acres of strawberries W. G. Earle picked 15,000 boxes, which sold for \$225. The cost of production was \$100, leaving a net profit of \$125. Still there remained the little profit of \$525 from these 2 1/2 acres.

From a little over half an acre of raspberries, S. H. E. of Covina, gathered 1800 boxes, which sold for \$195. Expenses \$85, leaving \$110 net profit.

J. O. House's of the same place netted \$58 from one-fourth of an acre of blackberries.

In apricots F. D. Smith netted \$144 from one acre of 5-year-old trees, and W. G. Earle \$325 from 6 acres of 3-year-old trees. The former were irrigated, the latter not.

F. D. Smith, from an acre and a quarter of nectarines 5 and 6 years old, picked 38,350 pounds, which netted \$378. Irrigated ones.

W. Y. Earle's one acre of peaches netted him \$216. Not irrigated. Vines are rapidly disappearing from the Azusa Valley, being replaced by oranges and other fruits, which are so much more profitable. It does not pay to sell wine grapes at \$12 a ton from land that is worth \$300 an acre. Among other crops that were noticed growing around Azusa were potatoes, corn, peanuts and chile Colorado.

Azusa now boasts of an ice factory and cold storage depot, which started up at the beginning of August, and will turn out water right that is to say, it proposed to utilize the water of the San Gabriel River for manufacturing purposes.

The Azusa Valley should be visited by all who desire to see what a man can do on ten acres in Southern California. Glendora—Alosta—San Dimas. Traveling east a few miles from Azusa these two pretty settlements are reached, lying alongside of each other, and nestled up against the foothills of the Sierra Madre in one of the most picturesque locations of the valley, of which they form the east end. To the west and south of them are the entire smiling valley, dotted with beautiful homes and checked with various shades of green, with the San José hills in the distance. It is at the mouth of Dalton Cañon. Its streets are lined with eucalyptus trees, which are planted against the foothills, and plantings during the past season have been large, mostly oranges. Many eastern families have moved in during the past year. Prices of land, improved and unimproved, are about \$100 an acre. Twelve acres planted in one year old orange trees were sold a couple of weeks ago for \$4800. The soil here is a warm sandy loam, which yields great returns when irrigated.

There is no regular water system at Glendora. There are dozens of mountain springs along the foothills and many fine reservoirs have been built with storage sufficient to cover hundreds of acres of the uplands. Most of the large ranches thus have their independent supply and some of them own a surplus, from which they supply their neighbors. G. W. Whitcomb has one of the largest of these reservoirs. The citizens are endeavoring to come in under the Wright Cañon project. Here is also a question of incorporating all the springs in one company.

Glendora is an excellent place for invalids, being above any occasional fog that may drift in from the ocean. Alosta was the first of the two places, but has not grown so fast as Glendora. It has now, however, taken a good start and much planting is going forward. It has a water system of its own, known as the Alosta Land and Water Company. What has been said of the climate and soil of Glendora applies equally well to Alosta.

Just east of Glendora, beautifully located on the divide between the San Gabriel and Pomona valleys, is San Dimas, another "boom" town. Here, also, a large number of orchards have recently been set out. A tunnel 3000 feet long under a cienega has developed a large amount of water, and it has been proposed to construct a dam across the foothills above the settlement, which would hold more water than the Sweetwater dam at San Diego. San Dimas has a fine hotel, a handsome depot and a \$4000 schoolhouse.

At Glendora there is a nursery of 30,000 lemon trees, San Dimas gathered last year from three acres of apricots 60,000 pounds of fruit; the same amount from three acres of peaches; 20,000 pounds from 1 acre of nectarines and 60,000 pounds from 3 acres of prunes.

R. W. Dawson of Glendora sold \$115 worth of strawberries from one-fourth of an acre and obtained a yield of 600 sacks of corn from 15 acres.

Glendora shipped last season 1082 boxes of oranges. The productive boom has certainly replaced the real-estate boom and fruit trees have taken the place of town lot stakes in the Upper San Gabriel Valley. A wild craze that would have killed the section for twenty years could not keep the peerless valley back as many months.

POMONA THE PEERLESS.

From a Desert to a Garden—Twenty-Square Miles of Orchards.

CROSSING THE DIVIDE AT SAN Dimas, on the extreme eastern edge of the Upper San Gabriel Valley, one passes down into the Pomona or San José valley, so called from the Mexican grant of that name which covered the valley in early days. The first place that is encountered is Lordsburg.

Here the eye is at once arrested by an immense hotel of picturesque architecture. It is scarcely necessary to tell the traveler that this is a "boom" hotel, and that Lordsburg is a "boom" town, with a liberal allowance of 25-foot "business" lots. Most of these hotels have been disposed of in a manner more or less generally satisfactory to their builders. Some have been occupied as hotels, others moved away, and yet others utilized as colleges. The latter is the case with the Lordsburg Hotel, which has been bought by the Dunards for \$15,000—the original cost was \$75,000—and will be transformed into a college of that order. Twenty-seven people came from the East at the beginning of August to settle here and place their children in the college. The building is handsomely fitted up with colored glass windows and modern conveniences.

Lordsburg has made less progress since the boom than many of the other towns started at the same time, largely owing to the fact that water, the prime requisite, is at present less abundant than in some other places along the valley, but steps are being taken to increase the supply and this, together with the opening of the college, will undoubtedly lead to a more rapid settlement. The soil and climate are all that could be desired. A considerable area has been planted in oranges and peaches, and unimproved, with water, sells at from \$150 to \$200 per acre. Barley and wheat in the neighborhood have yielded this season over three tons of hay to the acre.

Three miles east of Lordsburg the San José hills terminate, the valley widens out and we come to

Pomona. The chief town in the two valleys, from Pasadena to San Bernardino. It is aptly named, for it is indeed the home of fruits. The town lies on a gently sloping mesa, a few miles from the mouth of San Antonio Cañon. The San Antonio mountains towers into the sky, and in only 12,000 feet on the north, while to the south, at some distance is a lower range of hills. The Santa Fé railroad runs through the northern suburbs and the Southern Pacific tracks bisect the town.

Pomona is a remarkable evidence of what can be done in the way of rapid development in this favored climate. Fifteen years ago the San José ranch, upon which Pomona is located, was a forbiddingly waste, covered overgrown with sage-brush, and upon which were located a few Mexican houses. In 1874 Rev. C. F. Loop and A. R. Meserve bought 2500 acres of the Palomares subdivision of the San José ranch at a price of \$8 an acre. Incidentally, it may be remarked that a few years ago Mr. Loop sold 100 acres of this same land to the Pomona Land and Water Company for \$100,000, including water rights. That is to say, he sold 100 acres for five times as much as the 2500 acres had cost him a dozen years earlier—quite a satisfactory profit, even for Southern California. When this land was purchased in 1874, the Pomona and San Dimas were about the only settlers in the valley. In 1875 a syndicate laid out and named Pomona, and sold some lands. Financial difficulties ensued, however, and the settlement was dead until 1880. In that year, Messrs. Phillips and Wick bought of Louis Phillips 5000 acres of the San José ranch, contracted for water with Mr. Loop, developed more water from artesian wells and gulches, and the following year—1881—the Pomona town site was laid out. What the visitor now sees is practically only eight years old. Six years ago Pomona had a population of a few hundreds. It now has 1049 school children, which indicates a population of about 28,000. To get some idea of what has been accomplished in this short period, the visitor should first drive to the spur of the San José hills which terminate on the outskirts of town. A good road has been graded to the summit of one of the hills, and the city is here lay out a park. The view from the summit is something like that which Moses must have had from the top of Mount Pisgah. To the north, in the background, are the towering, tree-crowned, brown hills of the San Gabriel Cañon, the foothills of which the mesa gradually slopes to the south. All around the foot of these hills, where sheep grazed fifteen years ago, may now be seen mile after mile of orchard, vineyard and shade trees, and in some cases, in some cases, as far as the eye can reach do the orchards stretch. The uncultivated places are in a hopeless minority or are so hidden behind the orchards that they are not seen. The green of the orange predominates, but is pleasantly relieved by the lighter shades of the peach and the walnut. That so much can have been accomplished in so short a time is a credit to the Pomona settlers, with every mile the visitor travels through the settlement. It will take him several days to make the trip, if he does it thoroughly, for around Pomona there are now about 25 square miles of land, at least two-thirds of which is planted.

One of the first questions asked in regard to a place in Southern California by the experienced horticulturist is as to the water supply. Pomona is a very happy place in other California better supplied with water than Pomona. There are three sources of water for the irrigation of the valley, each abundant in itself. One half of the water used in the valley is derived from the center of the city. The water is conducted in large concrete pipes a distance of 3½ miles to the point of distribution. Numerous cienegas encircle the valley, fed by subterranean streams from the high mountains, and there are in the valley a number of artesian wells on the continent. In all over 100, which range from 150 to 180 feet in depth. The water from all three sources is perfectly pure, cool and refreshing. One inch is supplied by the company to the center of the city. The water is sold to stockholders in the company and the water only costs them—for each acre of pipes, etc.—about 50 cents an acre a year. Less water is needed here for irrigation than in many places, as the water is so pure and the soil is so good. The water is all distributed in pipes and does not see the light of day until it issues where it is used.

Unimproved lands around Pomona, at a distance of 1½ to 3 miles from the center of the city, are being bought for \$150 to \$250 an acre, with water piped. Moist lands, good for root crops and corn, may be had for \$100. Two-year-old orchards are worth \$500 an acre and well-kept vineyards \$1500 an acre. Within a few years and which teach us to plant the trees far enough apart. A pear tree was noticed 30 feet high; a fig tree 25 feet high and an almond tree 25 feet high, the trunk 18 inches in diameter. The one hedge 15 feet in height loaded with fruit bordered an orchard for several hundred feet. The time makes a hedge that is not only beautiful but profitable besides. The same may be said of the Pomona orchards, which are so numerous and so peculiar. It is also frequently used for hedge purposes.

In 1878 Capt. Hutchinson planted several acres of tobacco in Pomona. The plants grew well and furnished a fine crop, but in the case of tobacco, as in other similar ventures, there was something lacking in the curing, and the enterprise was abandoned.

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probably been more extensively planted than any. The apricot is a delicate tree whose habitat on this continent is confined to California, and in only limited portions of this State does it succeed perfectly. There is, therefore, little chance that the market will ever be overdone. Both canned and dried, it meets with ready sale in the East and Europe. On the 21st of August, when a Times representative visited Pomona, the last of the apricot crop was being dried. Pomona has three fruit-drying establishments, but one of these has been closed since the year, owing to financial complications. Last year, one factory did more work than any other in the State, employing 600 hands.

The packing of the fruit is all done by white labor, the men receiving from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day. This season, the growers were paid from \$20 to \$25 a ton for apricots delivered at the factory. Last year the price was a little higher. The fruit was a month late this season owing to cool weather in May. The yield was good, but the fruit small. Much fruit is dried by the larger growers and sold f.o.b. on the cars, to eastern and San Francisco buyers. The fruit for drying is allowed to get ripe and when it is carefully picked, after which it goes into the hands of the cutters and is severed in two with a sharp knife or cutter. It is then put directly on the trays, skin side down and not too much crowded. When the trays are full, they are placed from 30 to 40 minutes in the sulphur box to prevent discoloration. It is then placed in the curing-house or in sweat-boxes. The fruit is generally marketed in 25 and 50-pound boxes, and sometimes in sacks. During the drying season, every man, woman and child who can cut or sort fruit is pressed into service by the fruit-drying firms. The apricot crop of the Pomona Valley for the present season is estimated at about \$28,000, which is a large sum for a small town. The amount received for the last year.

Pomona is one of the best "all-round" fruit sections in Southern California. Every variety of citrus and deciduous fruit appears to do well here, with scarcely an exception. Apples, peaches, plums, pears, apricots, and many others, as orchards pay so much better. Some wine grapes are grown, which last year were mostly dried, owing to the low prevailing prices. Raisins are not made to any extent, although the Sultana seedless raisin is said to do well.

Here, as at Azusa, several orange growers raise strawberries among their trees and thus pay expenses.

On the moister lands which are not adapted to oranges, three crops are frequently raised within a year: First barley is planted and cut in April for hay; then pumpkins and then potatoes. This is working the willing soil pretty hard, but it appears to be able to stand it.

Prunes are a good crop and have paid heavily during the past few years. This year the crop is very light, the trees apparently taking a rest after their exertions of the previous season. During a season of \$300 a ton, one acre from comparatively young orchards, while for the ground on which they are planted only \$100 an acre was paid half a dozen years ago. The fruit is shaken off and dried on the ground, and can be marketed when the prices are good. Eighty-four trees are planted to the acre. It is a rather peculiar looking tree, low, with branches that bend to the ground like willows, and their load of ripening fruit. Three or four great fruit trees make one pound of dry. With apricots and peaches it takes much more. As showing how horticulturists differ in their methods, it may be mentioned that one successful grower of apricots every month and does not prune at all, while some other growers prune but do not irrigate. Horticulture is yet in its infancy in California and we all have much yet to learn on the subject from experience.

R. F. House, one of the early settlers of Pomona, has ten acres of orange and lemon trees, 10 years old. Here was a chance to see what trees in full bearing are capable of. Mr. House sold the crop of 407 oranges for a dollar, and last year for \$2500. He also received \$500 for the lemons from twelve old trees and \$150 for the product of six seven-year-old trees. The curing of California lemons has made a great difference in the price received. Previously they were thick skinned and nobody wanted them who could get the imported article. Mr. House cures his lemons by packing them in straw in a dark cellar. The Eureka is generally considered the best variety in Southern California.

In the "old settlement" as it is called—old for this section of rapid changes—may be seen some big fruit trees, and they show what can be expected to within a few years and which teach us to plant the trees far enough apart. A pear tree was noticed 30 feet high; a fig tree 25 feet high and an almond tree 25 feet high, the trunk 18 inches in diameter. The one hedge 15 feet in height loaded with fruit bordered an orchard for several hundred feet. The time makes a hedge that is not only beautiful but profitable besides. The same may be said of the Pomona orchards, which are so numerous and so peculiar. It is also frequently used for hedge purposes.

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Loop sold, as already mentioned, he retained eighteen acres for a home place and nursery. It is at about 800 feet elevation above the town. The tract is all in fruit and vines, oranges leading. These are fifteen years old and most of them were planted by Mr. Loop with his own hands. They are imposing trees—seedlings—twenty years high. This year, for the first time they have been fertilized with bone meal and manure.

Mr. Loop is an enthusiast on the subject of olive culture, to the study of which he has devoted much time. After he sold out his 100-acre tract he traveled for three years in Southern Europe with his wife and two sons to investigate the subject.

The olive has always been bread and meat to a large portion of the inhabitants of Southern Europe and Western Asia. By the ancients it was almost venerated. Stray attempts to cultivate on a commercial scale have been made in California during the past twenty years, but the only notable successes in the growing of olives have been those of Barbara and the Kimball Brothers of San Diego. These growers cannot at present begin to fill the demand. A pint bottle of Cooper's oil costs \$1 in Los Angeles, which is almost a prohibitory price for all but the rich market. The chief point consists in so drying as to retain the fragrance.

So are the industries which depend upon the product of the soil in Southern California being constantly expanded. To attempt to estimate the production which are raised in the Pomona Valley would be impossible in the space of a newspaper article. Among others noticed, besides those already mentioned, are apples, almonds, lemons, blackberries, casahuate, muskmelons, guavas, loquats, muskmelons, Irish and sweet potatoes, peanuts, peppers, pomegranates, persimmons and Japan plums.

Two other water companies besides the Pomona Land and Water Company are operating in and near Pomona. The Sycamore Water Development Company has tunnels and artesian wells, from which a supply of 18 inches is obtained for irrigation and domestic use. It is expected to develop four times as much. The supply is utilized chiefly on the company's land around North Ontario in San Bernardino county and Claremont.

The Pomona Orange Belt Irrigation District comprises about 4000 acres, which are watered from Claremont to Lordsburg. A tunnel has been started in Thompson's Cañon, and it is also expected to get water from the Arrowhead reservoir. This district is formed under the Wright Cañon Law. It is expected that next year it will result in the planting of many hundred acres in oranges and lemons along the foothills.

Although the chief industries in the valley are growing corn and playing back poker. There is a sure crop of alfalfa in the El Monte region for those who have industry and perseverance. Alfalfa and corn are the chief products. Prices of land are about the same as at Spadra.

From twenty-five acres of potatoes, P. T. Cogswell gathered 300,000 pounds at a fortunate time when the received \$2400 for them, the cost of production being \$450. This was seedling land, and the potatoes were not irrigated. At present, owing to the temporary glut, potatoes are not worth more than one-fourth of this price. Those raised early before the eastern crop comes in always pay well.

M. Metcalf did just better as to yield per acre, getting 128,000 pounds from eight acres. They sold for \$2000, of which \$100 went for expenses, leaving \$800 clear profit. These were not irrigated.

LOS NIETOS VALLEY.

The Land of Hogs Hominy and Solid Comfort.

The "LOS NIETOS COUNTRY" is the name given to a section of Los Angeles County, twelve to sixteen miles southeast of the city, and lying mostly between the old and new San Gabriel Rivers. It is a steady, old-fashioned section, a region of hay, corn, fruit and cheese. At the same time, it can do other things, as is proved by the large exports of deciduous and citrus fruits and walnuts. While the rest of the county went crazy over the boom, this section pursued the even tenor of its way and grew rich in feeding the horde of non-producers who swarm over the land. The section is fertile, level and mostly moist.

Downey, a solid, but not showy little town, is the trade center of this productive region. A distance of less than twenty miles, across the Santa Fe Springs, Norwalk, Clearwater, Artesia and Compton.

Although, as stated, the land is generally moist and almost everything can be grown which is profitable, it is needed to supply the constant succession of crops which are raised here. The valley has a first-class irrigation system and an abundance of water, no matter how dry the season. It is obtained from the old and new San Gabriel rivers; there are also artesian wells in the valley. The land is mostly owned in small farms, ranging from five to eighty acres and the farmers are generally well-to-do.

Owing to its nearness to Los Angeles, it is estimated that more than half of the produce exported from Downey comes to this city by team.

The first thing that strikes the old Californian who alights at the Downey station in summer is the greenness of the land. Alongside the depot is a large field of naturally green grass, on which the sleek cattle lie contentedly chewing the cud, alongside the roads the same thing is found. The alfalfa is the result of the greenness of the alfalfa. It is like an Eastern scene, or a bit of one of Tenier's paintings. In the fields and orchards everything grows with a vigor that tells of a fat soil. Corn stands from ten to sixteen feet high; immense pumpkins lie ripening on the ground and the alfalfa has to be cut at frequent intervals to keep it from running wild. Two acres of potatoes, out of which \$800 worth of barley had been cut early in the season and upon which was now growing a fine crop of corn.

There is some alfalfa land around here, but it is better to pay about \$2000 for alfalfa and oranges in this section, where we have to give 5 cents a pound for alfalfa and 10 cents for oranges.

Apples do particularly well around Downey and are the only fruit to pay about as well as oranges in this section, where we have to give 5 cents a pound for alfalfa and 10 cents for oranges.

There is a winery at Downey which uses a large quantity of grapes. The corn shipped from Downey station runs into the thousands of tons. A large factory uses up the product of a vast herd of cows. Finally, as to oranges, Downey has no reason to be ashamed. It shipped last season 6254 boxes.

The poor-farm of the county is about two miles west of Downey. It consists of 112 acres, upon which is raised almost everything in the way of food consumed by the inmates. An institution of this character can be run at less expense than the East and at the same time the inmates live far better. There are nearly 5000 orange trees growing on the place and doing well.

The Los Angeles County Agricultural Fair is located at Downey and attracts large crowds of visitors. A Holstein camp-meeting, with about 300 campers from all parts of Southern California and Arizona, was in progress the middle of August.

Good unimproved land around Downey—there is very little of it—can be had for about \$150 an acre. Small improved places may be purchased at reasonable prices.

Downey is not a place which will, at first sight, attract the visitor who has traversed the San Gabriel Valley, but it is a prosperous, productive place, whose soil has made many a man rich. Downey abounds in examples of men who have started with little or nothing and are now rich or well-to-do. Here are a few examples:

W. B. Pendleton came to the Los Nietos Valley in 1870, without a dollar. He went to work for wages and at the end of the first year was able to buy a team. The second year he rented some land and raised a crop of corn, which he sold and applied the proceeds as a first payment on 40 acres of land that he had contracted for. He made his money by feeding his corn crop, and the next spring he sold his hogs for a sufficient sum to pay for his 40 acres. He kept up the business of raising hogs and corn, and when he had made a good profit, he accumulated by 1887 a property which he sold for \$42,000, reserving seven thoroughbred cows valued at about \$3000. His money was made from alfalfa and apples. Mr. Cheney has since moved to Geopel Swamp.

T. L. Gooch, today one of the substantial men of the Los Nietos Valley, bought twenty acres in 1874 on credit, borrowing the first payment from a friend. He made his money by planting corn in the first place, and as he accumulated means, bought other land and planted fruit trees and vines.

Henry White owns forty acres of choice land near Rivera, highly improved in fruit and walnut trees, and

yielding a handsome revenue. He came to the valley in 1878, "dead broke." He went to work for wages and at the end of two years he had enough money to make a small payment on forty acres, which he planted in corn working for wages at such time as the crop did not require his attention. After two years he paid for his place, which he has since improved.

James Tweddy came to Downey in 1882 with about \$500. He bought sixty-five acres on time for \$3500 and planted it all in corn. Next year he planted corn again, and with the proceeds of the two crops paid for his place and had \$1000 left. In addition to this, he had supported his family. With the \$1000 he built a good house, and then planted twenty acres in English walnuts, which bring him in a large income.

Now, let us look at a few actual returns from the Downey soil.

From ten acres of Navel orange trees, George E. Pentz last season received \$4300. Other fruit raised on the land paid the expenses.

From one-fourth of an acre of peaches, H. Hood picked 15,000 pounds, which sold for \$150. This is damp, sandy land, the trees were not irrigated.

W. H. Baker picked last year 12,529 pounds of prunes from an acre and a half. They netted him \$501. They were not irrigated.

From three-fourths of an acre of four-year-old alfalfa, J. H. Dunlap gathered 10,000 pounds of prunes, which netted him \$216.

Wine grapes sometimes pay, even nowadays. From twelve acres, P. T. Cogswell picked 300,000 pounds, which sold for \$1500. The expenses were \$860, leaving a net profit of \$1140. These vines were six years old, grown on a sandy loam soil, and had not been irrigated.

From one acre of sweet potatoes, H. Hood gathered 900 sacks, which sold for \$800. Expenses, \$80; leaving a net profit of \$270. Partly irrigated.

Charles Lauber grew, upon one acre, 300 sacks of onions, for which he received \$642. The cost of the crop and expenses. These were not irrigated.

Rivera adjoins Downey. It is a newer place than the former, having been laid out since the boom. It is preeminently a walnut region. Los Nietos walnuts are much in demand in the market. All around Rivera one may drive between orchards of great walnut trees, whose branches interlock and cast a dense shade that looks grateful on a scorching August day.

There cannot be less than a square mile in walnut orchards around Rivera. A large part of these are young trees, not yet in bearing, or just coming in. There is a walnut growers' association, which controls the price of the crop and succeeds in obtaining satisfactory prices. Last year, from 8 cents to 10 cents a pound was paid. The sales of the association amounted to \$636 sacks, which brought about \$60,000. This year the crop of the valley is estimated at fifty carloads. As much as \$450 an acre has been made from old bearing trees.

The planting is now mostly confined to the soft-shell variety, which is a better nut and bears earlier. There are some two-year-old trees of this variety with nuts on them. Trees are generally planted too close, as may be seen by the older orchards. It is not well to encourage the planting of nuts on the ground, as it tends to make them sour. The trees should be planted at least forty feet apart. Beans, potatoes and such crops may be planted between the trees while they are young. Corn is generally planted out, but it excludes the air too much from the young trees.

A ten-year-old soft-shell tree should yield 200 pounds of nuts and go on increasing right along. Picking begins in October, and continues until November. The nuts are shaken and boys climb and beat off those nuts which do not readily fall. The nuts are then graded and bleached with sulphur.

George B. West of Stockton, who has been in the walnut business for many years, recently stated that the seedling English walnut is a failure in Northern California. He has both the English and French varieties growing on his place. While old, large trees of the former variety back from the springs there has, however, been considerable planting of orchards.

Near Santa Fe Springs, Marius Meyer, a Frenchman, who came here as a poor boy about twenty-five years ago, owns over 2000 acres of land, of which he keeps about 10,000 head of sheep. He has other ranches in Orange and San Bernardino counties, and his herds will aggregate 35,000 head of sheep. During the boom he sold enough of his land to give him a fortune, but he refused, and does not regret it today, as he says he would rather have the land than the money.

Norwalk is about four miles south of Santa Fe Springs and east of Downey, on the Southern Pacific Railway. This is a great dairy region. There are cheese factories and creameries, which turn out a good quality of cheese and butter. Much corn is also raised, and many carloads of potatoes were shipped this season.

D. D. Johnson did pretty well with twelve acres of grapes last year, getting 84,000 pounds, which sold for \$750. The expenses were \$100. The same gentleman picked as many pounds of prunes as 84,000 pounds—some from 6-year-old trees. These sold for \$1680, leaving a net profit of \$1585. This land was not irrigated either.

These two items show very clearly why people are pulling up the vineyard and planting orchards in their places. From twelve acres of grapes \$656; from five acres of prunes \$1585. There is quite a little financial sermon in this statement. Prices of land here are about the same as at Downey.

is on the great Cerritos ranch, south of Downey. In the year 1886 a number of persons met in Los Angeles to consider the advisability of joining the Topolobampo Colony in Lower California. Determined by unfavorable reports, they determined to form a cooperative colony of their own, and a portion of the Cerritos ranch was purchased on favorable terms. Each settler received twenty acres, a town lot and an interest in the profits of the enterprise, which has since been divided among the stockholders. The town was named Clearwater, and is quite a growing little settlement. Cheap land may be had here—at from \$50 to \$100. There is some alfalfa and potatoes, and plenty of good land also. The Terminal, which was established from Los Angeles to Long Beach, has been graded through Clearwater.

An artesian well runs through here and a few weeks ago what is believed to be the biggest flow of artesian water in the State was struck on the ranch of Gen. E. Bouton, below Clearwater. The vein was struck at a depth of 330 feet, in a 7-inch well. The pipe has been run up 30 feet, with two 4-inch openings four feet apart, and the water rising in the stand-pipe 15 feet above the openings. It is estimated that the full, unobstructed flow

of the well is equivalent to over 400,000 gallons every 24 hours or about 400 millions inches. The water is entirely free from lime and very soft. The main underground stream of this section appears to have been tapped.

Among products which have been probably raised at Clearwater are peaches. From 3 acres, P. K. Wood gathered 5000 pounds, which sold for \$250, leaving \$210 profit. They were not irrigated. This is considered much less than an average crop.

Barley may also do well here. From fifteen acres, F. A. Atwater reaped 80,000 pounds, which netted him \$320. The same gentleman raised 211 sacks of onions on one acre, which sold for \$211, netting him \$111. They were not irrigated.

A little east of Clearwater is another settlement in the artesian belt. The soil here is very fertile. Many berries are raised and children earn a good deal of money picking them at a day.

Between Clearwater and Long Beach, and about a mile from the latter place, on the M. C. Dillon, it has only been planted a little over two years, but the trees have made a growth equal to most 5-year-old orchards. Some of the finest apples produced in Southern California come from this section.

From five acres of 4-year-old trees, Thomas Stowder has picked 1000 boxes, which sold for \$1000. The expenses were \$200, leaving a net profit of \$800. No irrigation is used for deciduous fruits.

The great surprise of the year for Whittier—more important far than the erection of the Reform School—has been the completion of the East Whittier Water Company's grand irrigation system, which will give pure water from artesian wells nearly 12 miles from the city, in cement pipes and covered flumes. Over a million feet of lumber was used in the construction of this line, the total cost of which was about \$200,000. The water is now being made to supply the town with domestic water from this system. This enterprise furnishes Whittier with the only thing that was lacking to insure its permanent progress and prosperity. Fifth-ward residents will refer to the planting will now undoubtedly go forward on a large scale.

It is estimated that 35,000 fruit trees were planted around Whittier last spring, chiefly peach, fig and walnut. Also many orange trees. The water is so pure, owing to the elevation, and the tomato, a delicate plant, is here in its element. The yield of tomatoes this year from about 40 acres is about 200 tons, expected to be 200 tons. The water is so pure, as high as 10 tons to the acre. There is a cannery, which has ninety employees. The growers are paid \$8 a ton for tomatoes, the expense of growing when raised in this high country is about a ton. The cannery expects to ship about 50 cars of fruit and vegetables this season. The growing of winter vegetables for eastern shipment will be an important industry here, now that the railroad has been opened. The factory handled 700 tons of green fruit the past season.

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was organized and during the winter of shipping goods to Denver by express a success, began to make regular shipments to eastern cities. Since then, peas, beans, tomatoes and early potatoes have been shipped in winter as far as Boston. The express rates, of course, are high, and with the commission charges, etc., consumed a large portion of the high prices obtained. Since then, the railroads have made a special rate of \$1.00 per hundred in orange cars, by fast freight to Chicago, Kansas City and other points, and the business will now be developed for all it is worth. During the past winter, growers did not mark so much as they should have done, owing to lack of organization of the markets. This will in future be attended to by the association. That the industry has a brilliant future is plain from the fact that this is practically the only section in the United States whence fresh vegetables can be depended on every week in the winter.

Most of the land in the frostless belt is held in small tracts by resident owners. Some of it is rented occasionally to Chinamen. The winter crop year what is them a fortune. Small patches of three, four or five acres. Some persons have begun by renting a small piece of ground and ended by building comfortable homes on land of their own.

Under the new rate of \$1.05 per 100 pounds it will be possible to get winter vegetables from Los Angeles in any part of the United States at a cost of about 8 cents a pound. This will enable the moderate growing people to buy and a great demand will undoubtedly spring up.

The climate of this section is as near perfection as could be imagined. From the ocean, which is in plain view to the northwest and east of the city, a constant comes a fresh and gentle breeze nearly every day in the year. The soil is much diversified, but exceedingly productive, varying in depth from one to fifty feet. Near the foothills it is a medley of loam and clay, and lower down, adobe. Water is abundant and of the best quality. Everything is grown without irrigation. Water is within a few feet of the surface over most of the valley and in places breaks out in large springs, notably at Colegrove. It runs out of several mountain cañons and even on the lower hillsides may be had in wells at a depth of twenty to thirty feet.

The range of productions in this valley is remarkably large. In the valley quality are raised, lemons specially excellent. Even these are not irrigated, except in some few instances. Of deciduous fruits, there are apples, pears, peaches, apricots, nectarines, plums, figs, guavas, pomegranates, loquats, grapes, mulberries, walnuts, almonds and other nuts and berries. The banana ripens here, and such tropical fruits as the date, cherimoyer, alligator pear and coffee are produced in the open air.

The Chahuenga Valley is a great place for watermelons. It is estimated that there are 400 acres in melons this season. They lie in great fields—big, luscious fellows—with no fence to keep out intruders. The passing car apparently welcome to eat, as long as it carries none away. Melons weighing over fifty pounds are common, and they have been grown as heavy as 108 pounds. The yield averages thirty-five loads of 3000 pounds each to the acre. They are often grown here as a second crop. Most of them are sold in Los Angeles, but some are shipped to Arizona, Puget Sound and other points. The acreage in melons is increasing every year. A great many watermelons at 15 cents a dozen pay better than potatoes at \$1 a sack.

It is an interesting fact that the warm belt varies a little every season, some years coming a little lower down the valley than others. This limit may be readily seen by the frost line on fields of delicate vegetables. The side hills are cultivated, in many places as high up as a horse can walk. The soil is good to the summit. The vines grow, which vary from 1000 to 1500 feet in altitude and the soil keeps moist the year round.

Sugar beets do well in the Chahuenga Valley. They have been grown and when tested were very high in sugar. A factory might have been established here, but sufficient land could not be secured, as the farmers find other crops more profitable.

There is a marked difference in appearance between the foothill section and the lower valley. The hills are small farms, cultivation and thrift; in the latter big stock ranches and grain fields. Four great Spanish grants, still undivided, stretch between Los Angeles and the ocean, retarding settlement. These are the Rancho de las Aguas, Rancho de San Vicente, Rancho de San Juan and Rancho de San Antonio. The owners of these grants took all the land that they thought was worth having, but missed the best—the frostless belt in the foothills. The Rancho de las Aguas, and twenty years ago people turned up their noses at the idea of paying \$1.25 an acre for it. Even ten years ago some of it was uncultivated.

There are several picturesque cañons in the Chahuenga range, above which trickle clear mountain streams, aligned to their mouths with giant sycamores, which furnish a grateful shade up these cañons. Right to the summit of the range, a distance of four to five miles, are little ranches, which are grapes, fruits and corn, and many bee ranches.

The population of the valley numbers something over 2000 souls. There is no town of importance, but several settlements. At San Juan, the Chahuenga Pass is Hollywood, with some handsome residences. Mr. Hurd has here some Navel orange and Eureka lemon trees, two years old, which have made a remarkable growth. A little way to the north, at the mouth of the Chahuenga Pass is the Little place, where are some Navel orange trees six or seven years old, irrigated from a small mountain stream, and loaded with fruit. A large clump of bananas also bear heavily. Near here, Mr. Moll of Los Angeles has a thriving orchard, mostly of apricots. He sold his crop this year on the trees. Adjoining Hollywood, a little farther away from the hills, is Colegrove, where is the beautiful residence of ex-Senator Cornelius Cole, surrounded by fine large pepper, eucalyptus and other shade trees. Mr. Cole has 433 acres, all in cultivation. There are 120 acres in corn, beans and early vegetables, and a share orchard. Early peaches, shipped from Colegrove, have sold in San Francisco at 25 cents a pound in San Francisco, and Chile peppers at 50 cents. San Francisco gets its vegetables from this section a month or six weeks earlier than from anywhere else. Green peas and tomatoes, shipped from here to Chicago, last winter, by express, netted the shippers 9 cents a pound; others shipped to New York netted 11 cents.

We now reach Edgemont, an ideal little village, nestled on the side of a hill overlooking the valley. Los Angeles and the ocean are both in full view. A little Swiss-like church lifts its spire to heaven, and a remarkably handsome schoolhouse, built on a granite hill, has a globe on its turret, with the countries of the world painted thereon. Here are some beautiful homes, surrounded by groves of young orange and other trees.

Los Angeles River, whence it is but an hour's journey to the ocean. The route along the overhanging bank and through Elysian Park to the city. At present the only means of reaching the Chahuenga country—except by car—is a steam dumpy line, which runs from the end of the Temple street cable road to Hollywood. The country it traverses is thinly settled and poorly improved, and gives visitors no conception of the fertile region which lies beyond.

EAGLE ROCK VALLEY.

An Isolated Dell Among the Hills—The Verdugo Country.

FIVE MILES NORTHWEST OF THE northern boundary line of the city of Los Angeles is a rugged little mountain of gray sandstone, upon which Time, by means of prehistoric wear and weather, has carved two bows like the outstretched wings of an enormous bird, and as the hill has long been a noticeable landmark, it naturally gave its name to the fertile valley which it overlooks.

Eagle Rock Valley comprises the eastern 1500 or 2000 acres of the Rancho San Rafael, and lays claim to more varieties of climate, wider range of soil and greater diversity of production than any similar area in Southern California. The valley was well known in old Spanish days, and the old padres who jogged on horseback, or patiently trudged afoot from the mission at Santa Barbara to that at San Bernardino, and the drivers of the bands of sheep and horses and cattle, which in those days made up the bulk of the community, turned aside from the more direct route to pass through the valley of the Eagle Rock, for there were springs whose water was sweet and never-failing, even though the wished-for rains were long delayed.

The agricultural development of Eagle Rock Valley was begun in 1884, when land was bought by speculators who intended to hold for a rise, and a few small holdings purchased by men who intended to make a living from the soil.

The regular California programme was followed. Part of the land was set to trees, with little attention and less care as to the adaptability of soil and trees, and other land farmed to barley and alfalfa. The valley was a success, and the speculators, who had been successful attempts at bean culture. Naturally some of the trees failed to do well, and others were neglected during the frequent changes of ownership during the boom period.

The present prosperity of the valley began in 1888, with the arrival from Chicago of a "tenderfoot" named Parker. Mr. Parker was broken in health and lacked both land strength to farm a quarter section of land to barley. He bought a fifty-acre tract, a large part of which was rugged mountain, but which offered several fine and breezy building sites and cost very little money. The new owner set out a few trees and planted alfalfa on the remainder.

After paying freight commissions and all other charges the net profits amounted to \$8857. Of this sum \$1564 went to Mr. Denker for the use of the land and \$1927 to the Chinaman who farmed it. Still the land was not really profitable, for the soil was not really fertile. The alfalfa, which was the only crop raised, was of poor quality. The soil was not really fertile. The alfalfa, which was the only crop raised, was of poor quality. The soil was not really fertile. The alfalfa, which was the only crop raised, was of poor quality.

Just beyond Sunset, and three miles from Santa Monica, with which it is connected by street cars, are the numerous small buildings of the brand of the National Soldiers' Home, where about six hundred of Uncle Sam's veterans are spending their closing days in peace, fanned by the balmy breezes of the Pacific. This will undoubtedly in time become the finest home in the country. It has everything of climate, location and soil to make it so. The extensive grounds are being gradually planted with shade and fruit trees, corn and alfalfa. The National Soldiers' Home, where about six hundred of Uncle Sam's veterans are spending their closing days in peace, fanned by the balmy breezes of the Pacific. This will undoubtedly in time become the finest home in the country. It has everything of climate, location and soil to make it so.

The Santa Monica Mountains bend to the northwest when they reach the coast at Santa Monica Cañon, three miles north of Santa Monica. At the mouth of the cañon, the Pacific Ocean has big improvements in contemplation, including a wharf at which steamers to and from San Francisco would stop. This and the revival of the Los Angeles and Pacific Railroad, along the foothills, are the two great hopes of the valley, and would be a great boon for the producers of the valley, who would then be able to land their produce in San Francisco at much lower rates than at present.

Returning to the point of departure, at Colegrove, and journeying north, along the foothills, we enter Los Feliz ranch, which extends three and one-half miles east and west and five miles north and south. The ranch is one of the best in the valley, and has been rented to people who grow vegetables. Chinamen are charged \$7 an acre, white men only \$5.50—a liberal policy, which has apparently met with success. The ranch is one of the best in the valley, and has been rented to people who grow vegetables. Chinamen are charged \$7 an acre, white men only \$5.50—a liberal policy, which has apparently met with success.

Tomatoes blighted on low ground because of the heavy fog which comes in from the sea, and the soil is not really fertile. The alfalfa, which was the only crop raised, was of poor quality. The soil was not really fertile. The alfalfa, which was the only crop raised, was of poor quality. The soil was not really fertile. The alfalfa, which was the only crop raised, was of poor quality. The soil was not really fertile. The alfalfa, which was the only crop raised, was of poor quality.

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same composition, is higher in texture and more rounded characteristic flavor.

Each acre of the valley is worth from \$125 to \$500 per acre, the prices varying not so much by reason of actual differences of value as the necessities of the holder. There are still a few tracts owned by speculators who are more or less involved in the valley, and glad to realize a small price on Eagle Rock holdings to avoid greater losses in other localities. These tracts are being taken up, however, and very soon the intending purchaser must pay the standard price, which is about \$250 per acre for land which has been cultivated and perhaps has a small home orchard. Of land set to olives or to deciduous trees in bearing there is practically none which can be brought.

In this article little has been said as to the production of these fruits—deciduous and citrus, or of nuts, for which Eagle Rock Valley is peculiarly adapted, and which will in years to come be the solid foundation of the reputation. The home-seeker is not usually blessed with an over-abundance of this world's goods and must find a location where he and his family may promptly make a living from the soil. In this particular valley the soil is fertile and the climate is temperate, and the valley is well adapted to the cultivation of crops which mature every day in the year, where a diligent man may feel sure of making a living almost from the very beginning and be equally certain that he will be able to make a living in a few years produce a competence if only decently cared for. These are the legitimate desires of the home-seeker, and with these demands every one in Eagle Rock Valley is able to comply.

P. W. Parker, the pioneer horticulturist already mentioned, has a beautiful place on the mountain side, embellished with palms and other trees. He has thirty-nine trees of the Royal apricot variety, occupying one-third of an acre. Parker has a fine collection of trees, including a large number of apricots, which he has planted in the valley. The valley is well adapted to the cultivation of crops which mature every day in the year, where a diligent man may feel sure of making a living almost from the very beginning and be equally certain that he will be able to make a living in a few years produce a competence if only decently cared for. These are the legitimate desires of the home-seeker, and with these demands every one in Eagle Rock Valley is able to comply.

The regular California programme was followed. Part of the land was set to trees, with little attention and less care as to the adaptability of soil and trees, and other land farmed to barley and alfalfa. The valley was a success, and the speculators, who had been successful attempts at bean culture. Naturally some of the trees failed to do well, and others were neglected during the frequent changes of ownership during the boom period.

The present prosperity of the valley began in 1888, with the arrival from Chicago of a "tenderfoot" named Parker. Mr. Parker was broken in health and lacked both land strength to farm a quarter section of land to barley. He bought a fifty-acre tract, a large part of which was rugged mountain, but which offered several fine and breezy building sites and cost very little money. The new owner set out a few trees and planted alfalfa on the remainder.

After paying freight commissions and all other charges the net profits amounted to \$8857. Of this sum \$1564 went to Mr. Denker for the use of the land and \$1927 to the Chinaman who farmed it. Still the land was not really profitable, for the soil was not really fertile. The alfalfa, which was the only crop raised, was of poor quality. The soil was not really fertile. The alfalfa, which was the only crop raised, was of poor quality. The soil was not really fertile. The alfalfa, which was the only crop raised, was of poor quality.

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same gentleman raised on three acres 27,000 pounds of peaches, which sold for \$4.37 per hundred. The price of 6-year-old walnut trees gathered 385 pounds of nuts, which sold for \$38.50.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY.

The Great Granary of the Southern Part of the State.

LIES north of Los Angeles. For some reason or other—perhaps for several reasons—the development in this county has been almost all to the southward. One reason why the northern part of the county has been comparatively neglected and undoubtedly been the large undivided ranches which have until recently monopolized the land.

Leaving Los Angeles by the Southern Pacific, the train soon crosses the Los Angeles river and winds along the east banks, through the comparatively narrow gorge which gives the river ingress from the north. On each side are rolling hills, above and beyond which, on the east, are the Sierras. Corn fields, vineyards and groves of eucalyptus trees dot the valley and lower foothills. The first place reached is Tropico Station, six miles north of Los Angeles. The principal part of the settlement is 100 feet above sea level, and a mile from the station. It will be found described elsewhere in this issue, as also Glendale, the station for which place—West Glendale—is the next passed. Here, at the station, even the Southern California accustomed to encountering boom hotels in the wilderness are astonished to see, standing solitary in the fields adjoining the station, the only building in sight of brick and stone, which would attract attention in Los Angeles. On enquiry it is found that this imposing structure was built during the boom by Ben Ward, to start the town of West Glendale, but Glendale refused to follow the star of empire, and so the block, after being built a mile, was now occupied by a school. After passing Sepulveda the valley widens and at

the San Fernando Valley proper may be said to commence. Burbank is another of the towns that were started during the boom. It is very pleasantly located, something like Monrovia and Whittier, and has a fine view of the mountains. The valley here, about a mile wide, is bounded on the west by the Chahuenga range of mountains, at the foot of which flows the Los Angeles river, its banks lined with willows.

At Burbank some fine buildings, including a fine hotel. A furniture factory that has been in operation for several years is moving to Waco, Tex. The town has a cement reservoir, supplied from mountain springs, for domestic purposes. The water is carried by a pipe from the mountains, and ditch brings water from the Los Angeles river, sufficient to irrigate a large body of land. Quite a number of deciduous fruit trees have been planted around Burbank during the past year. On the lower hills, the soil is rather too much for it to make it entirely suitable for citrus fruits. These lands are becoming much moister than they were. Five years ago, on land below Burbank that is now boggy, the water stood thirty feet from the surface. A little farther north a well was dug four years ago and no water found at a depth of 175 feet. There is now fifty feet of water in this well.

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a me "rain valley" referred to elsewhere in this issue. The next station is

whence comes the water which supplies the eastern section of the valley. It is developed by means of a submersed dam, one of the most remarkable structures of its kind in the country. During four months of the year no water appears on the surface of the wash which runs out of the cañon, but the gravel on the surface is always full of water. A dam 600 feet long and in some cases eighty feet deep was built on the bedrock of the river bottom, coming up six feet above the surface of the water. Two pipes, one four inches in diameter, and another four inches in diameter, were placed as to siphon the water out over the dam and carry it down to the valley below. By this means a stream equal to nearly 100,000 gallons an hour was confined. The dam is of Portland cement and granite, and cost \$44,000. At Pacoima are some handsome residences.

San Fernando does not make a favorable impression on the visitor or passer-by. Little has been done to beautify the town; there are few shade trees and the accommodations for travelers are inferior. Here, as at many other places, one has to go some miles to see where the improvements are, in the line of orchards, vineyards and rural homes.

San Fernando is the granary of Los Angeles county, an honor which is now shared by its northern neighbor, Antelope Valley. It is only during the past few years that the work of subdividing its great ranches has commenced and wheat-growing is still the leading industry. Owing to the prevailing excitement, the price of wheat has been raised, and there was an undertone of speculation in the town about the middle of August. Wheat had been sold at \$1.40 and holders were refusing further offers at that price, asking \$1.50 a cental. Many sanguine agriculturists expected to get \$1.75, and some even talked of \$2. The threshing was about completed and the grain was being hauled into town in great four and six-horse wagons. There is nothing of the calm beauty of rural life in the operations which attend the gathering and garnering of a crop on a California wheat ranch. All is machinery, noise, dust and heat. The days of the great wheat ranches are numbered. From now on every year will produce less and less acreage in grain in the San Fernando Valley. Ceres must give way to Pomona and 10,000-acre ranches to 10-acre homes. The change is a subject for sincere congratulation.

It is a ride of from 10 to 15 miles through the San Fernando ranch, as originally granted—one of the largest in California. The Porter ranch is a little 16,000-acre subdivision of this. It is estimated that there were about 40,000 acres of wheat in the valley this season, of which over half belonged to the Los Angeles Milling Company. Grain grown on the south side of the valley is hauled to Los Angeles by wagon, through the Chahuenga Pass. The land is largely rented, the man who takes the land paying from one-fifth to one-fourth of the crop, according to whether the land is bare or has buildings. The wheat on the Porter ranch averaged over 30 bushels to the acre last year. This year the run of the whole valley is expected to about 9 1/2 sacks, a sack weighing from 180 to 195 pounds. This is considered a good average yield. Last year the price paid was \$1.08 a crotal, at present it is about \$1.45—quite a material difference. The land through the valley varies considerably in quality, which, of course, influences the yield. There is some especially fine land on the south side.

George K. Porter last year raised 10,000 centals of wheat on 1000 acres, which sold for \$12,500. The cost of production was \$4000. The Porter Land and Water Company raised 30,000 centals on 8000 acres at a cost of production of \$10,000. It is scarcely necessary to say that wheat is not irrigated here, or elsewhere in California.

All the planting of orchards in this valley has been done since the boom. At the old mission—one of the finest remains of the kind in California—may be seen some immense apricot and other trees, which demonstrate the fact that fruit trees can be raised here. The Porter Land and Water Company has an orchard covering nearly a mile square, including a mixed variety of fruits, many of which are orange. Oranges raised in this valley are clean and free from scale. The fruit is especially well. The climate favors the drying of fruit. A cannery and fruit dryer will soon be needed to dispose of the product.

An artesian water belt runs across the valley, north of town, in which water is obtained at a depth of 175 to 275 feet.

About ten miles northwest of San Fernando, at the foot of the hills, is Chatsworth Park, a picturesque spot where many orchards have been planted of late.

Land around San Fernando, suitable for grain and fruit, ranges in price all the way from \$250 an acre to \$1000 according to the soil and water supply.

Leaving San Fernando, the train soon begins to climb the picturesque, oak-dotted mountains to the north, and after passing through a long tunnel reaches

Newhall, situated in a basin of the mountains, at an elevation of 1266 feet, nine miles from San Fernando. Here it is very warm in summer, in the elevation of the town—so warm that it is said fruit is sometimes baked on the trees. Apricots are brought here to be dried in the open air all the way from Ventura county, where the climate is too moist for the purpose. Newhall should be a good place in which to grow cherries, which ripen before the extremely hot weather commences.

Just beyond Newhall is Saugus, where the railroads to Los Angeles and Santa Barbara separate. After winding among elevated mountain cañons, past Lang's, where is a spring, an orchard, and something of a mountain resort, the train runs through the Soledad Pass and enters Antelope Valley.

ANTELOPE VALLEY.

A Section Where Cheap Lands May Yet Be Found.

ANTELOPE VALLEY OCCUPIES the northern portion of Los Angeles county, which it separates from Kern county. It covers nearly half the area of the county. In fact, it is a western extension of the Mojave Desert, which desolate section some parts of it resemble. As seen from the railroad, which traverses the valley from south to north, it presents an uninviting appearance, with its great stretches of arid soil, covered in places with sage brush, cactus and plants peculiar to the desert regions. Appearances are, however, deceptive. Antelope Valley contains hundreds of square miles of excellent soil. It is sparsely settled and land is cheap, but this will not long continue. Even now, settlers are pouring in, and ten years hence people will be telling regretfully how

in 1891 they could have bought land in Antelope Valley for "almost nothing." Just as they tell now about other sections of Southern California, where land is today "out of sight." Not that this valley can ever hope to rival those of San Gabriel, Pomona and others as producers of citrus fruits. It makes no claim of fruit production. What it does claim is that it now grows, in immense quantity, the finest wheat in the world;

OUR COMMERCE.

Its Future Development on the Coast

BY THE NICARAGUA CANAL ROUTE.

The Completion of That International Waterway Will Render Overproduction in California Impossible—Unlimited Markets.

(William L. Merry in The Forum.)

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, who was as brilliant a statesman as we ever produced, made the prediction that the Pacific Ocean will be the scene of man's greatest achievements. If wisdom govern the councils of the Republic, our Pacific Coast will become the main factor in these achievements; for the cities of that Coast are the outposts of the world's commerce. To reach Asiatic seaports their vessels must cross the largest ocean on the globe. To reach the markets of our Atlantic seaboard and of Europe, they must take the longest sea voyage known to navigators—twice around the equator, and around the Cape.

Such development as has been made since the American occupation, notwithstanding these great distances, is due to the energy of our people, and is but a promise of the future, when the dominant problem of cheap transportation shall have been solved by the completion of an inter-oceanic canal.

The Pacific Coast had no such rigorous climate as the North Atlantic seaboard. Even on the Alaskan coast and the Aleutian Islands there is no such extremely cold and tempestuous weather. In the Pacific, too, the Atlantic, "there is a river to the ocean."

The drift of the Japan current, together with that borne by southwest winds from the equatorial regions, impinges upon the Pacific Coast in a high northern latitude, moderates the rigors of what would be without it an arctic winter on the coast, and creates a precipitation that is at times excessive. It is no doubt due to this rainfall that the northwest coast is so heavily timbered. Assimilating with the warmer waters of the Pacific as this current advances in its southern course, it modifies the rainfall, until, on the coast of California and farther south, the precipitation is controlled by other causes, and is greatly lessened.

Let us point out what part this section of our Republic may play in establishing our supremacy in the commerce of the world. The timber-lands of this region are the finest on the globe, and will become available when our Eastern seaboard is exhausted. The California redwood has for many purposes no equal in any timber known to commerce; the white cedar of Oregon is exceedingly beautiful; and the sugar pine and the Oregon pine are unequalled in general appearance. The kinds of timber, too, are abundant. The fisheries of the Pacific Coast are practically inexhaustible; but they are yet hardly known to commerce, except in a pioneer way. The examination now being made of these regions by the United States steamship Albatross has already shown the promise of a great industry, which will give a future school for American seamanship and adventure, and be a prolific source of wealth to the Republic.

Where the country is not mountainous, and the mountain-ranges are rich in minerals. It is true that in the southern part of California irrigation is a necessity; but the lands produce wonderfully when water is supplied. They are now sold for higher prices than any land on the coast; and these prices are based on their productiveness. While the products of Oregon, Washington and Alaska are more akin to those of our Eastern States, California is becoming the Italy of the North Pacific. The cereal crops of the northern Pacific States will in California find competitors in horticulture and viticulture fully equal to them in value. The value of the wheat crop, for example, for half a decade from 1885 to 1890, inclusive, of the seven States and Territories of the Pacific Coast, was \$211,344,886; the value of the gold and silver product for the same period was \$218,536,621; and the value of the fruit product for 1890 was \$16,000,000.

The comparatively slow development of this region so favored by nature is due to the inadequacy of transportation; and in the solution of this problem of transportation the Pacific Coast must find its future prosperity. When our teams across the continent and sailing ships around Cape Horn were the sole methods of transportation from our Eastern States and from Europe we felt that we were living off the great world of commerce and the arts; not that it is better plight now. Three thousand miles of travel by rail separate us from our great centers of finance and commerce, and the limitations of that railway transportation are serious. Railways, of course, are necessary, and to them we are indebted for such development as we have made. They give a means of rapid transit for mails, passengers and such freight as they can carry with profit to the owners; but in transportation by water, and in comparison with that of railway transportation, is as one to five—lies the solution of the prosperity of the Pacific Coast, which already produces far in excess of the demands of the home market. It is useless to bring hither the most desirable immigrants until this great problem is solved.

For this reason the people of the Pacific Coast have always taken a profound interest in the Nicaragua Canal. The Legislatures of California, of Oregon, of Washington, and of Nevada have filed in the State Department in Washington joint resolutions urging upon Congress such wise and conservative legislation as will secure an American inter-oceanic canal under the control of our government, jointly with the Nicaraguan government. In 1888 Senator Newton Booth of California made an eloquent appeal to Congress on behalf of this great work, and later Senator John F. Miller of California, and Senator Joseph N. Dolph of Oregon, labored earnestly for the same purpose; and not a commercial organization from Puget Sound to San Diego failed repeatedly to petition Congress to take favorable action in the matter.

Recognizing the magnitude of the benefit to be derived from this work, and with a patriotic regard for the preponderant influence properly appertaining to our Government in a water-way through the American isthmus, our people have desired Government control for this work, for the reason that, with a Government guaranty, speedy construction is assured, moderate tolls may be relied upon, and international difficulties may be avoided. But, with or without gov-

ernmental control, they look upon the Nicaragua Canal as a solution of the problem of the growth and prosperity of the Pacific Coast. Let us see what they may properly expect from its completion.

So far as railway traffic is concerned, while its value is fully appreciated, it is apparent that, as railway terminals, the cities of the Pacific Coast occupy the most disadvantageous positions in the country; for they are at the western end of a long haul. These seaboard cities must depend upon their maritime commerce for prosperity. The canal will immensely develop the maritime commerce of the Pacific Coast, and, as the interior is settled, then additional railway terminals will be established, all having advantage over the seaports in transportation from our commercial and industrial centers in the Eastern States.

In the movement of one year's wheat crop of the Pacific Coast, \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 will be saved in freight, insurance and interest; and the onerous expense of sacking, amounting to about \$1.25 per ton, will be saved to the producer; for, through the canal, grain may be as safely carried in bulk as it is carried across the Atlantic. The wheat crop of the Pacific Coast will increase greatly in the future, although in California the problem that must be solved is now used for wheat will be diverted to horticulture. But in the States farther north wheat will continue to be the leading product. Its quality is the finest in the world; and the soil of Oregon and of Washington is especially adapted to its growth. The wheat of the Pacific Coast is used in Europe for admixture with European wheat, to which it is considered superior in dryness and color, while it is equal to European wheat in nutritive value.

Having in view the fact that horticulture is to be one of the leading Pacific industries, it is of importance to note that the Nicaragua Canal will solve the question of a market, and make overproduction an impossibility. For many years frozen meats have been successfully landed in Europe from New Zealand, Australia and the Argentine Republic in refrigerator steamships. This service requires a steady and dry artificial temperature of about 20° Fahrenheit. The transportation of fruits, vegetables and all other products of the orchard and of the farm requires a dry temperature of only 36° to 38° Fahrenheit. With the aid of the canal, the farmers, the markets of northern Europe, and the consumers of these products from the Pacific coast in twenty-five days, at a time of the year when those markets are now unsupplied. Under such conditions over-production need not be considered. The timber-lands of the Pacific Coast have been already alluded to. Even now, under disadvantageous conditions of transportation, occasional cargoes are sent to our eastern seaboard and to Europe. As soon as the Nicaragua Canal is opened, the Pacific Coast will receive an enormous impetus. Europe and the Atlantic States are comparatively denuded of timber and will draw on these forests for their main supply. The fisheries, too, will be opened to the Atlantic fishermen. When cargoes can pass through the canal unbroken in bulk and at cheap freight rates, or in the same vessel that made the catch, our fisheries will increase enormously. The ocean fishing, which is the most important of the Pacific Coast, will be increased in importance, and profit to the Pacific Coast as well as to our entire country. Maritime commerce develops a hardy, brave and vigorous people, patriotic and ready to defend the flag on every sea; and the industry of shipbuilders will receive a great impetus; in fact, new shipyards will be necessary to meet the increasing demand for ocean carriers even between home ports. The canal will open the Pacific Coast to the world, and be a prolific source of wealth to the Republic.

Of almost equal importance will be the material development of Central America on the Pacific side, especially of Nicaragua, which is the great gateway to the world. The canal connecting Lakes Nicaragua and Managua, and with railways as feeders to the cheap transportation made available by the use of these internal waterways, Nicaragua will become the theater of a commerce worthy of its situation on the Pacific Coast. The canal will open the Pacific Coast to the world, and be a prolific source of wealth to the Republic.

It is a geographical fact, perhaps little known, that the shortest route to the Pacific Coast passes within 180 miles of San Francisco, and still nearer San Diego. Consequently, all steamships in this great trade to the eastern coasts of North and South America will make their Pacific coast call at San Francisco, and for discharging and taking up cargoes. This is a fact of great significance, tending to cheapen freights both eastward and westward.

Such benefits as may be expected from Asiatic commerce will be naturally increased by the canal. The conditions, inure largely to our Pacific Coast. This commerce is increasing very slowly; all the more slowly for the reason that we welcome Asiatic merchandise, but do not welcome Asiatic population. The future of modern Asiatic commerce has been generally exaggerated. It is true that the future may make great changes even in China; but we have had a hard experience in building up a trade in the Orient. There is no prejudice like the prejudice of the stomach, and the Chinese will prefer rice as an article of diet to our flour, even if the latter be the cheaper. Japan, with a much smaller population than China, will soon offer us a better field for the exchange of products than her larger neighbor. The Japanese are very friendly with our people, and are generally anxious to adopt Western civilization. They are, too, a braver and more independent people than the Chinese. When they immigrate to this country they adopt our dress and our habits. Thus far we have had very few Japanese in the United States except from the lower classes; but they may be seen any day in our streets, dressed in European costume, generally quiet, unobtrusive and industrious. Japan furnishes the world mainly with the same kinds of merchandise as China; the Japanese government, too, is friendly to our relations with the United States, and is willing to promote commercial intercourse. Our commerce with Japan, therefore, has a more promising future than our commerce with China. There are those who expect a great change in the Chinese policy, but the slightest impression made by Western civilization and commerce at the treaty ports finds no support in the vast interior of the most populous of all nations. A change in Chinese policy may come, but it will not be in our day and generation.

The opportunities for a profitable commerce with Australia and New Zealand are abundantly proved by what has been already done with our limited facilities of communication and steam transportation. There are new and growing countries, inhabited by an English-speaking people with a free government. They are to play a great part in Pacific Ocean commerce; and if

our Government will connect our continent and theirs by cable, via Honolulu and Samoa, and pay a reasonable compensation for the transportation of ocean mails in first-class American steamships, the development of commerce in this direction will be remarkable, and Pacific Coast ports, as well as the whole country, will be greatly benefited thereby.

The islands of the Pacific have a future of commercial importance. The Hawaiian Islands are already very desirable customers for our products. But the further growth of commerce in this direction will be slow, and is not to be compared with that of our nearer neighbors in Mexico, Central America and South America.

We have suffered thus far from a scant supply of cheap and good coal, although we have an abundant supply of coal of the second grade. Lacking, however, to the high price of labor and to the cost of transportation, coal is comparatively high throughout the Pacific Coast States and Territories. The immunity from severe winters renders the people less dependent on fuel than in most other countries; but we feel the want of cheap coal in manufacturing. Our nearest point of supply for the best quality of coal is British Columbia, and it is a suggestive fact that this supply is in that part of British Columbia which would have been American territory had the boundary line been carried directly west to the Pacific Ocean, instead of in mid-channel through the Straits of San Juan de Fuca. Doubtless, however, new discoveries await the prospector, and the coal fields of the Pacific will aid in the solution of this problem.

That the Pacific Coast is to be a great factor in the commercial supremacy of the United States is therefore apparent to any close observer who knows its resources, and who is familiar with the conditions of rapid and successful development, which may be thus stated:

First—A rigid exclusion of Mongolian immigration.

Second—The encouragement of a desirable Caucasian immigration, as far as this respect. Los Angeles county and Southern California are rapidly reaching the desirable position of a self-sustaining community, producing all the necessities of life which they consume, and of course every body is rushing to the Pacific Coast to get a share of the market. This point is being reached, but has not yet been attained, and it will be interesting to note where the short-comings are and in what direction there are openings for the profitable investment of capital and labor. A closer study of the requirements of the market would save Southern California farmers from the mistake of putting all their eggs into one basket, and so creating a glut, as in the case of the potato crop this year.

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Not one-third of the olive oil consumed in Southern California is made here, although this will not long be the case, for thousands of acres of olive orchards are coming into bearing. Ellendale, in Kern county, has been reduced to \$1.50 a price still too high for all but the rich. The imported oil sells at one-half that price, but, in spite of the label of "Pure Lucca Oil," and in spite of the law passed by the late Legislature, it is mostly composed of the product of cotton-seed, sunflower-seed and peanuts. The owner of a bearing olive orchard at present is certainly a man to be envied.

Turning to the product of the dairy and stock-yards, it is found that, while many more eggs are raised here than in the days of the boom, they are still imported at the rate of from one to two carloads a week, which should not be, for this is an ideal country for chickens, and eggs are at present worth 35 cents a dozen.

Much creamery butter is also imported, though many butter factories have sprung into existence during the past five years. A connoisseur of good butter finds it difficult to suit himself in Los Angeles.

Some excellent cheese is now being brought from the East, though much is still imported. There is a good opening here, the demand for California cheese being in excess of the supply. The strong Eastern cheese is not popular here.

Much poultry is also imported from the East. The increase in our population appears to have almost kept up with the increased production of eggs, poultry and dairy products in Southern California. These are still the weakest points in our armor as a productive section.

Hog products are all imported, except some hams, which are brought from the East. In this manner they keep better and do not heat, as they will sometimes when packed close. Ham and bacon have been scarce and high in price, apparently offering a good chance to Southern California farmers, but it is claimed that the product of hogs grown in this section will not keep well, owing to the climate being too warm. Regarding this point there has, however, been some controversy.

Southern California makes all the honey it consumes and exports hundreds of tons. Sugar is now made at Chico, but that factory does not begin to supply the local demand. A reliable salt comes from the desert, but most of that used here is imported, although there are large deposits back of the mountains that will be available when opened up to communication.

HOME PRODUCTION.

Strides Recently Made in That Line.

PROFITABLE FIELDS YET OPEN

To Grow Late Potatoes—Apples and Cherries—Asparagus—Olive Oil—Crystallized Fruits—Sultana Raisins.

PEARING FIRST in the Times of November 4, the following article is here reprinted, as being of more than passing interest:

During boom days the local papers frequently published articles showing how small a proportion of the necessities of life consumed here were raised at home and urging an increase in production. At that time, when the Eastern crop came down upon us like a wolf in the fold—only he are generally played the part of a sheep—the old-fashioned grangers of Downey, Compton and Los Nietos grew rich in supplying the hungry speculators with the bread and butter of life, for outside of these regions little general produce was raised, and it needed daily trainloads of food from the East to make up the deficiency.

After five years an investigation reveals a great and favorable change in this respect. Los Angeles county and Southern California are rapidly reaching the desirable position of a self-sustaining community, producing all the necessities of life which they consume, and of course every body is rushing to the Pacific Coast to get a share of the market. This point is being reached, but has not yet been attained, and it will be interesting to note where the short-comings are and in what direction there are openings for the profitable investment of capital and labor. A closer study of the requirements of the market would save Southern California farmers from the mistake of putting all their eggs into one basket, and so creating a glut, as in the case of the potato crop this year.

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who understand or will study the business. This is the growing of fine asparagus. The best seen in this market comes from the north, and even that cannot be compared with the appetizing, thick, white stalks which are grown in France and packed in bottles. The miserable, little, thin green stuff raised by Chinamen is not worthy the name of asparagus. One feature of asparagus culture worth mentioning is that the plant thrives well in white alkali soil. In the asparagus beds of Europe salt is used as a fertilizer.

The dried fruit consumed here is largely home-grown. White California figs are becoming common in the stores, though, so far, none of them come from Fresno. They are not quite up to the imported article in thinness of skin and packing. In Muscat raisins we equal the world, and export carloads, but there is one variety of seedless Sultana in which California growers have not yet been able to compete. Those grown here are small and dark-skinned, almost like currants, while the imported article is large, thin-skinned and translucent. There is a small fortune for the California horticulturist who can produce Sultana raisins equal to the European article.

Nearly all the prunes consumed here are raised at home, and they are very fine. The canned fruits used are mostly put up here, except cherries, plums, strawberries and raspberries. The canned vegetables are also packed here, except peas and corn.

There are now two jelly and jam factories in Los Angeles. One is a well-packed equal to the finest imported. Marmalade is also made here, but it lacks the peculiar, aromatic, bitter taste of that made in Scotland, which is due to the bitter orange used there for flavoring.

Pineapples and peas packed in glass are still imported from France. In this connection, it may be mentioned that there is a crying need for a glass factory. With cheap sugar, cheap fuel and cheap glass jars, Southern California could export the finest of jams, jellies and preserved fruits by the trainload and shipload to all parts of the world and give employment to many thousands of persons in their manufacturing.

Crystallized fruits are made by three firms in this country. The demand is far in excess of the supply and the price high. There is room for many more fruit crystallizing works in Southern California.

Not one-third of the olive oil consumed in Southern California is made here, although this will not long be the case, for thousands of acres of olive orchards are coming into bearing. Ellendale, in Kern county, has been reduced to \$1.50 a price still too high for all but the rich. The imported oil sells at one-half that price, but, in spite of the label of "Pure Lucca Oil," and in spite of the law passed by the late Legislature, it is mostly composed of the product of cotton-seed, sunflower-seed and peanuts. The owner of a bearing olive orchard at present is certainly a man to be envied.

Turning to the product of the dairy and stock-yards, it is found that, while many more eggs are raised here than in the days of the boom, they are still imported at the rate of from one to two carloads a week, which should not be, for this is an ideal country for chickens, and eggs are at present worth 35 cents a dozen.

Much creamery butter is also imported, though many butter factories have sprung into existence during the past five years. A connoisseur of good butter finds it difficult to suit himself in Los Angeles.

Some excellent cheese is now being brought from the East, though much is still imported. There is a good opening here, the demand for California cheese being in excess of the supply. The strong Eastern cheese is not popular here.

Much poultry is also imported from the East. The increase in our population appears to have almost kept up with the increased production of eggs, poultry and dairy products in Southern California. These are still the weakest points in our armor as a productive section.

Hog products are all imported, except some hams, which are brought from the East. In this manner they keep better and do not heat, as they will sometimes when packed close. Ham and bacon have been scarce and high in price, apparently offering a good chance to Southern California farmers, but it is claimed that the product of hogs grown in this section will not keep well, owing to the climate being too warm. Regarding this point there has, however, been some controversy.

Southern California makes all the honey it consumes and exports hundreds of tons. Sugar is now made at Chico, but that factory does not begin to supply the local demand. A reliable salt comes from the desert, but most of that used here is imported, although there are large deposits back of the mountains that will be available when opened up to communication.

There is one soap factory in Los Angeles, which does not begin to supply the local demand. A good opening exists in this line, the raw material being plentiful.

To touch upon things other than food products would overstep the bounds of a single article. From what has been said it will be seen that while Southern California has made great strides in the line of production during the past five years the increase of population and consequent demand has followed close behind, and that there still exists a great need of opportunities for energetic men to go in and enrich themselves while they benefit the section at the same time.

Apiculture. Apiculture is naturally a part of and closely allied with agriculture, inasmuch as the nectar gathered by the bee is immediately derived from the same fields and forests that yield the abundant gatherings of the other. Indeed, the bulk of the honey crop of this country (which is in round numbers about 100,000,000 pounds annually) comes from the bee-keeping, which is in connection, more or less, with farming.

Government investigations seem to indicate that the total sugar crop in the United States this year will be in the neighborhood of 500,000,000 pounds. Of this yield about 93 per cent. is from sugar-cane; 5 per cent. from sugar-beets; 1½ per cent. from the maple tree, and the rest from sorghum.

The Fireman's Hope. (Boston Courier.) Sick Fireman. I hope, my dear boy, that I haven't been too good in this life.

Consoling Friend. Why, I am astonished to hear you express any such hope as that! Explain the meaning of it.

Sick Fireman. Oh, well, I don't believe I'd enjoy myself a bit in the next world if I didn't have a chance to run to a fire now and then.

THE PEAT LANDS.

Description of a Peculiar Strip of Country,

WHERE HORSES WEAR SNOW SHOES

A Soil That is Astonishingly Fertile—How It is Farmed—Peat as a Fertilizer—Its Commercial Uses.

RIGHT near the town of Westminster, in Orange county, lies that remarkable belt of territory known as "the peat lands." It comprehends a strip about half a mile broad and four miles long, running in a northwest and southwest direction.

There are detached bodies of this land elsewhere, covering areas of 100 acres and less, but a description of one will serve to give a comprehensive idea of all. These lands certainly present some of the most unique and astonishing features to be found in the whole range of farming, and they warrant a minute and careful description.

To begin, then, it is necessary to tell something about the processes of nature by which these lands were formed, in order that

We now reach Edgemont, an town of little over a dozen houses. The side hills here overlook the valley. Low hills and the ocean are both in full view. A little Swiss-like church lifts its spire to heaven, and a remarkably handsome schoolhouse, built on a grassy hill, is a glorious surprise. The count of the world painted thereon. Here are some beautiful homes, surrounded by groves of young orange and other trees.

A short drive brings one to the

while the hill product is smaller and less regularly shaped. But the vines ripen their fruit from January to May and the product brings anywhere from 3 cents to 12 cents per pound in the market which demands ten times the amount which can be supplied.

No irrigation is practiced in Eagle Rock Valley. Even orange trees thrive with the water naturally supplied, and finer fruits can be raised than on the

Along the River
from Glendale to Los Angeles, along
rivers, orchards, the United States

This year the "foul brood," an insidious disease, has almost destroyed the bee business in this section. It was the first total failure of a crop since 1885. Last year Mr. Chandler made six tons of honey, which sold at 10 cents a pound. William Bernhard

ANTELOPE VALLEY OCCUPIES the northern portion of Los Angeles county, which it separates from Kern county. It covers nearly the area of the county. In fact, it is the western extension of the Mojave Desert, which desolate section some portion of it resembles. As seen from the

root, or seed, another with 56 stalks that will average 30 kernels, and an aggregate of 1680 kernels from one seed. There is also a bunch of barley of 57 stalks from one root; a bunch of oats with the same number of stalks and a bunch of Egyptian corn with stalks from one seed. These specimens were grown without irrigation. There are also samples of alfalfa 6 feet high, which produced 20 large loads of

[illegible]

From reports gathered from growers in all parts of California and Fresno it is found that the total crop in this region this season has one-eighth of a full crop. In the Pomona Valley it has been even smaller than that. Many orchards that bore tons last year did not bear three this year. The last of the Pomona crop has been shipped to Chicago.

suddenly, radiant with hopes, went to drive with me and seemed to me with the capriciousness of a school-boy, to have longed to follow me on our long drives into the country. I tasted a whole month. Then she was racked of pains, she would sit in a rocker, and with closed eyes she dreamed her life away. In her chair, one day, she beckoned me to her side and was too weak to speak; she placed her arms around me, kissed me fervently,

were few Americans, the population being of Spanish and Mexican descent. The ladies, of course, are mostly brunettes, with large, dark eyes, flowing hair, symmetrically exquisitely formed, with very feet, small beautifully-shaped hands, although there are no schools the tier class can read and write, and are naturally bright, and some of possess more intimacy with clas-

poorest Indian was cared for, a
where many an orphan child has
a home, where God and his angels
a mansion where spacious rooms,
shady porches, and its table at
all the luxuries of Spanish dishes
spread, to all of which the stranger
welcomed. From Camulos I rode
Mission of San Fernando, and
there I made Los Angeles. I have

the fragile young man have
her even until death and through
Of course upon me she looks as
Article of furniture that is aroun
some one's comfort, and I, part
time unwillingly, do just as she
mands me. She never asks, she
mands, and expects to be obeyed.
is so fascinating that the men c
—

* Father of Judge Sepúlveda, now re
in the City of Mexico, and who was

and they are unacquainted with the surreptitious ways of the foreigner comes here to fill their coffers. Their avidity they will grasp an opportunity when a fortune is before them, and conscientious scruples will not retract from their object."

"When you return to New George, write a glowing description of this country and its people. This is the happiest on earth. They

if he would not wait to see Ynez. He answered that he would see his way down. In an hour he went. That was over a year ago and we never heard of him. A week after departure we were notified that must vacate our home. In two days our furniture was sold, our car sold and all our valuables, and we were left with \$2000 that Mr. Underwood left in Ynez's satchel, but that was

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gone, for creditors of Mr. Undercourt came daily to the house, and she paid out, against the advice of her friends and attorney, every cent of it. But what gave me courage and raised my hopes, was to see Ynez appear happy and content, telling me that all would be well, that George could not bear to tell of his misfortune, but that he would soon return. Of course our wealthy friends forsook us. Ynez worked day and night. She found these quarters; then she found a position in a large dry goods house, where she has worked since. Three months ago she went on her first trip to Europe to make purchases for the house. She is so taken up with her vocation that she seems at times to forget our sorrow, but she still clings to the hope that George will return. She told me a great deal more, which might be of little interest to you, patient reader. I left her and promised to return the next day.

I have been here one week, and although I have found no traces of George Undercourt I have learned all the circumstances that brought on his ruin. He became involved in speculations, lost all his fortune, and what has become of him is still a mystery. Ynez has worked with such diligence and took such interest in her work that she was soon given a responsible position in the large firm. She earned sufficient for her wants and those of her mother. I called at the office of one of the first detectives of the city and learned that she was a frequent caller at the office and that secretly she was doing all within her means to find traces of George. I was told by the detective who had been employed at this special work that the case was one of many mysterious cases to which there appeared no clue, but that something might turn up at any moment that would solve the mystery. I interested him in his search by paying him well and promised him a rich reward if he solved the mysterious problem. One week after my conversation with the detective he came to me and said that he was called away on a mysterious case and that he might discern what he longed for, but in a few days he returned, saying that he was deeper in the pathless forests, and it seemed that there was something that took him further and farther from the path that led to the fountain in which lies the mystery.

Today I called to see Ynez's mother and she said that she had received a note from her daughter from which she inferred that Ynez will be home after tomorrow. Naturally, I was very anxious to see her, and although I know it will be painful for her to advert to the past, I have hopes that with what I can tell me, that I shall have some clue on which to begin. Strange though it may seem, but I have frequented the hovels where I used to meet George, but I have seen no one whom we knew five years ago. I often meet some one who pretends to be a stranger, but when questioned he has forgotten all. At some of the large faro games I sometimes meet one who gives me an indistinct recollection of one who used to come in and make big winnings that it seems to answer to George himself. They tell me that for months he kept winning, but that his luck finally turned and he lost all he had won, and a great deal more.

CHAPTER XIII.
Ynez has returned. I have seen her—she is changed, and you will be surprised if I tell you that she is clinging to a hope, and that if that hope once dies that she will go to an untimely grave. Although she strives to appear cheerful and content, her face betrays her, it is undeniably true that she suffers intensely; that so long as her constitution can stand the stress that her desire to earn a living for her mother will keep her alive, but let her constitution once begin to falter, then will the soul burst its chains that tie her to this earth. She dresses in deep mourning, her large brown eyes are brilliant, but if you watch her closely you will note that they are moist. He sat down, then added: "Mrs. Undercourt, I suppose is going where her husband was buried. What a sad, painful journey she will have. If I thought I could tell her that she would never see her husband again, I would tell her. I fear, will be more than she can bear. I have noticed of late that Ynez's health is failing rapidly, that her efforts to keep up are too much for her. Our firm has proposed to send her to France and Spain, but she prefers to remain at home. But I am interfering with an appointment, perhaps, Mr. Greathouse."

As I made no answer he left me. Ynez was gone one week. From her mother I learned that Ynez had found no traces of George's grave. I have seen her, but as she has avoided the subject of her husband's death, I have learned nothing from her. From her mother I have learned that Mr. Treat has made known to Ynez's mother his connection with the firm, but asked that it be kept from her daughter. Señora Teresa de Concepcion has received a letter from her brother in Los Angeles and urges her to return to her native city. I feel that I should be happy to hear if Ynez were to return. I am homesick in New York and long to return to California. I certainly should return if they did.

CHAPTER XV.
One long, dreary and painful year has passed since the last chapter was written. Tonight I am waiting to hear the bells ring out the old year and ring in the new. Ynez is more beautiful and charming, her large brown eyes have a deeper luster, her smile is sweeter, unassuming smile encourages that love for protection that man should always feel toward the beautiful and pure, her stately, graceful carriage betrays her modesty, and although she is so young, she has a certain grand beauty and graceful charms, she is humble and modest and admires beauty and gracefulness in others. But tonight I am in my room. I have sought the consolation of my chamber and am waiting to hear the bells ring in the new year. I have sought the consolation of my chamber and am waiting to hear the bells ring in the new year. I have sought the consolation of my chamber and am waiting to hear the bells ring in the new year.

CHAPTER XVI.
I have learned that Mr. Undercourt lost a large fortune of his own and that of his wife's mother, and then he forsook her and no one has ever heard of him since his desertion. You will find that Ynez has understood my position. Mrs. Undercourt has been deserted, she is now left alone with a mother to support. I love her, and can you help me in my love? What legal or moral tie has Mrs. Undercourt? Has she not been deserted by a worthless creature unworthy of her?"

"While all this may be true, Mr. Treat," I answered, "although she was treated ungratefully by her husband, although he deserted her and even though her love for him has been in forgotten scenes of the past, still she would not marry any living person, although she might love him. If you would win the affections of this sweet, noble woman you must solve the mys-

tery of Undercourt's disappearance. She was brought up a Roman Catholic and while Undercourt lives she will never marry, and although she may consent to a legal separation she would consider herself married by the bonds of her church till his or her death. So your path is clear; if you can solve his mysterious disappearance and prove his death, that I do not doubt, then you may win her affections."

"You can be certain, Mr. Greathouse, that I shall not spare either time, money or exertion till the mystery is solved. If you will meet me tomorrow at 10 in the morning we will together talk of my future movements in this case. In the meanwhile I wish to keep from her the fact that I am an interested party in the firm. You do not know how thankful I am to you and how much happier you have made me."

It was nearly 2 when I entered my room. I found on my desk a bundle of letters from California. One had been mailed at Boston and directed to me at Santa Barbara. I immediately recognized the writing. I opened it and read:

DEAR FRANK: Since I saw you I have gone through what I never thought could come to me. If you return to New York when you have read this? One year ago I married a young country girl—what a mistake!—but soon after the mock marriage my father-in-law discovered what a wretch I was and he threw me bodily out of his house. I write you now because I have been told that I shall be allowed to return. He has instructed the old nurse, who, by the way, has been extremely kind to me, not to mail this letter till I have been buried three days, so that if you receive this you may be certain that I am in my grave.

GEORGE UNDERCOURT.

On a separate slip of paper were written these words:

You will please see that Ynez reads the letter that I have written you on a separate slip of paper. I know how much she has suffered, and by showing her my letter she will know how unworthy I was of her, and thus her sorrow will be mollified.

CHAPTER XVII.
One week has passed since I received George's letter, and yet I have not the courage to hand it to Ynez. I see her nearly every evening. She is so taken up with her work that she has little time to brood over her sorrows, but still when at home in the evening it is painful to her to see me. You know that there is something for which she craves, and although she studiously strives to conceal her longings, her efforts are of little avail, but to those who see and understand her casually, why I should keep from her the news of her husband's desertion and death is even to me a mystery. It cannot be that I fear that she might yield her affections to Mr. Treat. If he loves her so fondly, why should she not reciprocate that warm, pure attachment of him who appears to be a gentleman of wealth, ability and nobleness of heart? To him I have made no mention of George's death, for I have seen him but once since our first meeting. I avoid meeting him.

I have been for three hours thinking over George's letter, and I have come to a conclusion. This evening, Señora Teresa de Concepcion, Ynez's mother, she knows her daughter well and will use the letter for the best interests of her daughter. Last evening I called and handed the letter to Señora Teresa, and after long consideration she determined to hand it to her daughter that evening.

This morning Alexander Treat came to my room in a very nervous and excited state. "This morning," he began, "Mrs. Undercourt called on me unusually early to her work and she asked for three days' leave of absence, and also asked permission for one of the young ladies to attend her. I have come to you because I learned that Ynez had learned something of her husband's death. I have learned nothing from her. From her mother I have learned that Mr. Treat has made known to Ynez's mother his connection with the firm, but asked that it be kept from her daughter. Señora Teresa de Concepcion has received a letter from her brother in Los Angeles and urges her to return to her native city. I feel that I should be happy to hear if Ynez were to return. I am homesick in New York and long to return to California. I certainly should return if they did."

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the richest hues of heaven give joy to the restless soul; where the tumult and the noise of crowded streets molest not the brooding heart, and where one's solitude is forgotten in the happy atmosphere that knows no tribulations. If you have followed me, patient readers, through this romance, you undoubtedly surmise the cause of my longings. I have written this romance for self-satisfaction. The interest may have been exaggerated by me, but as the characters are from actual life, they are of course interesting to me, and I hope that the reader has been actuated by a feeling that truthfulness to nature has given merit where it belongs.

SALADO.
Sixty Years in Los Angeles.
Sixty years will be completed on December 5 since, from through the thorny cacti and over the trackless sand of Arizona and the Colorado Desert, my journey across the continent terminated at Los Angeles.

I will be at home on that day to friends who may call at my residence. J. J. WAXER.

THE TAXPAYERS.

Collections Better Than for Several Years Past.
Over Six Hundred Citizens Who Pay from \$100 to \$4000 Per Year—The Largest Individual Taxpayer.

City Tax Collector Len J. Thompson has almost completed the work of checking up the tax books, and will present his report to the Council promptly on time. Collections have been very good indeed, and the indications are that the delinquent list will be the smallest in many years.

According to the records there is but one man in the city who pays over \$4000 in taxes, and that is T. W. Hellman, who will this year pay into the treasury \$4475.82. There are, however, 616 citizens who pay from \$100 to \$4000 each, divided as follows:

Two hundred and eighty-six that pay from \$100 to \$200, making a total of \$32,432.40, or an average of \$113.40 each.
One hundred and twenty-seven who pay from \$200 to \$300, making a total of \$32,075.12, an average of \$252.56 each.
Fifty-seven who pay from \$300 to \$400, a total of \$19,611.42, an average of \$344.06 each.
Thirty-seven who pay from \$400 to \$500, a total of \$16,543.07, an average of \$447.11 each.
Seventy-three who pay from \$500 to \$1000, a total of \$51,727.80, an average of \$708.60 each.
Seventeen who pay from \$1000 to \$1500, a total of \$19,969.39, an average of \$1174.07 each.
Seven who pay from \$1500 to \$2000, a total of \$12,593.70, an average of \$1799.10 each.
Five who pay from \$2000 to \$2500, a total of \$11,718.05, an average of \$2343.61 each.
Three who pay from \$2500 to \$3000, a total of \$8454.24, an average of \$2818.08 each.
Four who pay from \$3000 to \$4000, a total of \$13,312.08, an average of \$3328.17 each.

The balance of the list is made up of taxpayers who contribute from 10 cents up to \$100 each to the support of the Government, and it is safe to say that there is hardly a city in the Union where the proportion of taxpayers to total population is as great as in Los Angeles.

THE EAST SIDE.

Season of Lodge and Society Elections—News Notes and Personal.

The season of lodge and society elections has begun. On Tuesday evening the members of Parity Temple, No. 2, Pythian Sisters, met and elected the following officers: P. C., Mrs. Hattie B. McKenzie; M. E. C., Mrs. Ella Browning; E. S., Mrs. Sarah Lang; E. J., Mrs. Minnie McEvers; M. of T., Mrs. Rosa B. Phillips; M. of F., Mrs. Charlotte Bickell; M. of R. and C., Mrs. Ida B. Trask; P. of T., Mrs. C. S. Bradford; G. of T., Mrs. Adella Schloss; trustees, Misses J. L. Marden, Martha Summers and E. B. Stockton. The following officers were elected: Eureka Lodge, No. 127 of the Rebekas met on Wednesday evening and the election of officers resulted as follows: N. G., Mrs. Sybil Allison; V. G., Mrs. Gertrude Marks; E. S., Mrs. Della Robertson; treasurer, Mrs. C. M. Nell; trustee, Mrs. Annie M. Burr.

Tonight the ladies of the Congregational church begins. The ladies were busily engaged all day yesterday, arranging the various booths and decorations and preparing the refreshments. Tonight the principal feature of the entertainment will be a comedy entitled *A Trip to Niagara*, given by members of the church and congregation.

The ladies of the Chautauqua reading course continues to prosper, the average number present at the weekly meetings held in the old Phillips Club being fifteen. The circle has just secured a supply of wood and coal so that in future the room will be well heated, to the additional comfort of the members.

The ladies of the People's Church will give a spider-web social this evening at Campbell's Hall. A short programme by the Quirino Club will be followed by the unraveling of the mystic spider's web, after which refreshments will be served.

The tennis club held an interesting meeting at Miss Earl's on Wednesday evening. Three new members were proposed and accepted. The club is transacted. The new court is being sprinkled and rolled preparatory to receiving the top dressing of gravel. The new officers of the club are as follows: President, Dr. Stoddard; vice-president, Miss Mattie Meredith; Miss Lina Bright was reflected to the double office of secretary and treasurer. In the latter capacity she is now custodian of funds amounting to \$22.75, with the collection of dues for the year in progress.

Miss Anna Riddle, a former East-side, now residing in the south part of town, was visiting old friends and surroundings yesterday afternoon.

A game of baseball has been arranged for Saturday afternoon, to take place at the K. K. R. street grounds, between the Woodbury College team and a picked nine from the East Side.

Truffled sardines at H. Jevne's, 128 and 128 N. Spring.

GRANULA, the great health food, for sale at all grocers. H. Jevne, agent.

HAPPY HOMES.

Room for Many in Los Angeles County.

IMPRESSIONS OF AN EASTERNER.

Grand Possibilities of Horticulture in This Section—A Good Place for the Poor as Well as the Rich.

S. BARNET WRITES as follows from Los Angeles to the Keokuk, Iowa, Chief:

"I was slightly disappointed on my first trip through the country toward Santa Monica, for I saw not the green fields and trees such as you have in Iowa. An uncultivated piece of ground does look desolate, but when I found close to it extensive fields of watermelons and tomatoes, it seemed more like Iowa country, which I could not help comparing it to. But where you have an acre in watermelons there, they have ten acres out here, and it is the same with tomatoes, cucumbers, red pepper, beans, peas, etc. Not even a frost comes to disturb the farmers, along the foothills and they are enabled to raise vegetables all the year around, thus gathering three or four crops.

"Occasionally one finds a pleasantly situated house with flowers, palms and other trees surrounding it, where the owner lives in comfort and enjoys the splendid sea breeze that is constantly blowing. Nine miles away one can see the ocean, which stretches far to the horizon, looking like a dark cloud that reaches down to the earth and gradually disappears.

"All these vegetables are raised without irrigation, that is, without water during the summer time. In the winter they have the regular rains, which may well be compared to the summer showers in Iowa without the electrical storms. The grass, the trees, everything assumes a greener hue and gives the country a refreshing appearance.

"Land in these Santa Monica foothills is worth from \$150 to \$300 an acre. Pretty high price to raise vegetables on, so thinks the Iowa farmer. I know. Yes, it would be high, indeed, in Iowa, but if you consider that it is cultivated you can raise three times as many crops in a year and raise a great deal more each crop it won't seem quite so high. Cultivated land sells for about \$500 an acre. These prices do not include water or irrigation, as that is not easy to get in these foothills.

"But are you struggling along in business and find all uphill work? Have you given up all idea of raising fruit and flowers? In fact, do you look for a place where you can pass the rest of your days in peace and comfort, and be near a large city to reap its benefits? If so, let me tell you of the foothills near Santa Monica, twelve miles from the city of Los Angeles.

"I left the train at Lamanda Park, in the famous San Gabriel Valley, and, taking a northeasterly road, gradually ascended the hill to Chapman, where a comfortable family live, enjoying one of the most delightful sites in the world. Just beyond, toward the east, is Sierra Madre and this section far out equals all the other orange lands here for beauty, some sites, combined with good soil and climate. Here the orange grows to perfection and water is abundant, being brought down from the mountains just north of here in the ditches and pipes. Here by five years ago, a man who owned a few acres of land, and set out your orange trees, and in four years, at the most, you will be making a comfortable living. Those who are able to buy land with orange trees four or five years old will give you an estimate for the land from the start, and when they reach the eighth year you may expect \$500 an acre clear profit. I will take care of a perpetual water right can be had for about \$500 an acre. Cultivated land at about \$1000 to \$2500.

Now, I hear the Iowa farmer exclaim: "A man's fool to pay that for land." Ah, yes, he would be back in Iowa, but consider that when your trees are 8 years or more old, they will give you in a net profit of \$500 an acre each year. The interest on \$1500 at 10 per cent is \$150, and one makes on his acre 33 1/3 per cent, or 23 1/3 more than he can by putting his money out at interest. And how many get the full interest in Iowa? Very few. Many are glad to get 6 per cent on safe investments. Supposing, though, you only make \$250 an acre, a man with four acres set to oranges makes \$1000 clear profit on the acre, and that is a net profit of \$250 an acre. He can raise all the vegetables his family wants and chickens and have a comfortable home. The money invested would be about \$9000, including house, etc. This is more than 10 per cent interest, besides you are living where the cool ocean breezes fan your cheeks, where you can see the country for miles around, have a fine view of three pretty little villages and be within a few minutes of a city of over 60,000 population.

"One man can easily take care of ten acres himself. He can sell the fruit on trees, and thus save the trouble of picking. From this you can see that a man can live on a small piece of land and have his time at work; the other half he can read, sleep, eat or go to the city. He can get a newspaper delivered to him daily and sleep in his yard without the fear of snakes or mosquitoes.

"I am not writing this for the man who wants to make money. No, it is for the man with a family who wishes to spend the rest of his days in peace, in a pleasant country where he may enjoy life. To him I would say, look into the matter, it will take a year or two to get it, come and see for yourself.

"I have placed the land at a higher value than it really is. I have placed the profits very low, yet you see one can live a fair living.

"To the young man who wishes to get a home and has no \$9,000 I would say, save up your money and then come out and invest in some unimproved property. If it is only an acre or two, many will let you have it for \$500, about a hundred dollars down, and the rest so small, charging no interest. Thus one is enabled, with steady employment, to get a few acres which can be set out with orange trees. When they begin to bear, in about two or three years he can make his expenses, and in four years can have the land in truth. I have seen most of the country within a thirty mile radius of Los Angeles, and a great deal more, and I can assure you that I made special inquiries concerning the land, etc., and the above are the facts I discovered.

"There are a number of disagreeable

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facts about this country, it is true, among the most important ones being the dryness in summer time, the dusty roads, the heat and the water.

"The first, everyone claims, is a good thing, for, after you have once destroyed the weeds, you are through with them till the next winter. And, they argue, if it rained through the summer the weeds would grow so fast it would keep everyone busy destroying them.

"The roads are often very dusty in summer, but not much more than they are during the dry spells you have in Iowa. Besides, unless you drive right behind another rig, the dust won't bother you much.

"The third, I feel confident I am right when I say the thermometer never registers here higher than it does in the East. And even when it is hot, and if it is not near so oppressive, and, if one is in the shade, the cool ocean breeze makes it delightful.

"The water direct from the hydrant by no means compares with what you have in Keokuk, but if it is set out in an earthen jar over night it becomes cool and stays so all the next day, when kept in the shade.

"You hear of people who have failed to make a living here. I have seen them, too, and I also saw their land and orchards. Why didn't they succeed? A look at their dilapidated houses and barns and orchards will answer the question. They expected everything to take care of itself and they didn't say they are a failure here. And let me add they will continue to be a failure wherever they go.

"This is written for the unambitious person. The days of wild speculation are over for the present, and it is not expected to make a fortune in a few years here. Some do, but a few also do it in Iowa and the Eastern States.

"I am well aware that a Californian is called the biggest liar in existence, but the above facts, I feel confident, are correct, and they have been gathered from numerous sources.

"The winter is said by everybody to be the most delightful time of the year. That I can tell better after the winter is passed, but, if that is true, they must be indeed fine, judging from this summer.

"A last word. Come out here and inspect the country, with the idea of only a home and a living in view, where you can enjoy life and feel sure you will not be disappointed."

BASEBALL.

Fifth Game of the Los Angeles-San Francisco Series.

The fifth game of the Los Angeles-San Francisco series at the First-street ball park, yesterday afternoon, resulted in another victory for the visitors. The local team could do nothing with Blauvelt's pitching, and the visitors won as they pleased. Only about 400 people witnessed the game. Following is the score:

LOS ANGELES.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
McAleer, s.s.	5	1	0	1	4	0
Goldie, f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Holliday, i.	3	1	1	1	0	1
Dunagan, c.	3	1	0	7	1	1
Hulin, 3b.	3	1	1	0	3	1
Leland, 1st b.	4	0	0	11	0	0
Levan, c.	1	1	2	0	0	0
Fogarty, 2d b.	4	1	0	2	3	0
Knell, p.	4	0	0	1	0	1
Total	34	6	3	24	12	4

SAN FRANCISCO.

AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Sweeney, c. f.	4	2	2	0	0
Sharp, 1st b.	4	2	3	0	0
Smith, 2d b.	5	2	3	2	1
Levy, i.	5	0	0	4	0
Cartwright, 3d b.	3	0	1	2	0
Speers, c.	4	0	0	5	0
Clark, r. f.	4	2	1	0	0
Peoples, s. s.	4	0	3	2	1
Blair, p.	4	1	0	2	0
Total	39	9	12	27	7

RUNS BY INNINGS.

LOS ANGELES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
San Francisco	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0

SUMMARY.

Errors—San Francisco. 1. Stolen bases—Holliday. 2. Dunagan. 3. Levan. 4. McAleer. 5. Sharp. 6. Smith. 7. Blair. 8. Struck out—By Knell. 5; by Blauvelt. 4. Base on balls—By Knell. 5; by Blauvelt. 5. Wild pitches—Knell. 1. Base on hit by pitched ball—By Blauvelt. 2; by Knell. 1.

Double plays—Cartwright to Smith. Left on bases—Los Angeles, 8; San Francisco, 8.

Passed balls—Speer. 1.

Umpire, McCarty; scorer, Morley.

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IF YOU are a lover of Formosa Oolong treat yourself to a pound of the most exquisite, \$1.50, at H. Jevne's.

Closing Out Sale of Heng Lee. An excellent opportunity is now offered to secure elegant presents for the holiday season at prices below cost.

These goods consist of Silk Dress Patterns, Embroidered Dressing Gowns, Smoking Jackets, Elegant Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Screens, Bronze Jewelry, Chinese and Japanese Carvings, etc. All at great reductions. Furnishing Goods and Ladies' Underwear. Remember the place, 665 North Main street, opposite the postoffice, Station C.

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TAKE THE CHILDREN to see little Red Riding Hood at the Wax Works.

CITRUS FRUITS.

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THE SHIPMENTS OF LAST SEASON.

Census of Trees—More Than a Million in Bearing Now and Nearly Three Millions on the Way to Productiveness.

Statistics of last season's shipments of oranges and lemons from the six southern counties which produce the bulk of the citrus fruits of the State give the following figures:</

